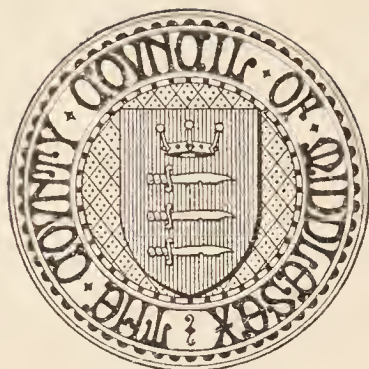


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1914



ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR THE
YEAR 1913,
INCLUDING A
SUMMARY OF THE ANNUAL REPORTS OF THE
DISTRICT MEDICAL OFFICERS OF HEALTH

BY

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Officer.*

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Administrative County of Middlesex.

REPORT on the Vital Statistics and Public Health Administration, 1913.

Area. Number of Districts.

The area of the County and the number of separate sanitary districts comprised therein are as follows :—

	Number. Census		Area in acres. Census	
	1901.	1911.	1901.	1911.
Municipal Boroughs ..	—	2	—	5,822
Urban Districts.. ..	29	31	88,105	94,866
Rural „	4	4	60,595	48,013
The County	33	37	148,700	148,701

Between the enumeration of the census in 1901 and in 1911 two districts, namely, Ealing, and Hornsey, became Municipal Boroughs.

During the same period four parishes which had previously formed part of one or other rural district were constituted into separate urban districts, viz. :—

Parish.	Previously in	Became a separate Urban District in
Feltham ..	Staines Rural District ..	April, 1904.
Hayes ..	Uxbridge Rural District	October, 1904.
Ruislip-North-wood	„ „ „	„ „
Yiewsley ..	„ „ „	March, 1911.

It will be noticed that a slight increase in acreage has taken place between the census in 1901 and 1911.

This is accounted for by the fact that during 1907 a small rectification of the boundary between London and Middlesex took place at that part where Hackney and Tottenham adjoin each other. The effect of this was to transfer to Middlesex an area of 2·836 acres, and to London 1·646 acres, or an increase to Middlesex of 1.19 acres.

Population.

The population of the County enumerated at each census since 1891 is shown in the following table :—

	Population (Enumerated).			Population, Estimated.
	1891.	1901.	1911.	Mid. 1913.
Urban Districts	501,470	755,218	1,078,334	1,154,618
Rural ,,	41,424	37,258	48,131	51,433
The County ..	542,894	792,476	1,126,465	1,206,051

It is to be noted that the increase in the urban population is in part accounted for by the fact that certain parishes which in 1901 formed part of rural districts have since that date become urban areas.

In the following table is given the estimated population of each of the separate sanitary districts, together with the population enumerated at the Census 1911, the acreage of each district, and the average number of persons per acre.

Census 1911.

District.	Estimated Population middle of 1913.	Area.	Enumer- ated Population. Census 1911.	Persons per acre.	District.	Estimated Population middle of 1913.	Area.	Enumer- ated Population. Census 1911.	Persons per acre.
URBAN.									
Acton	60,000	2,305	57,497	24.9	Hornsey (<i>Borough</i>) ..	88,160	2,875	84,592	29.4
Brentford	16,896	1,091	16,571	15.1	Kingsbury	918	1,829	821	0.4
Chiswick	41,263	1,249	38,697	30.9	Ruislip-Northwood ..	7,410	6,585	6,217	0.9
Ealing (<i>Borough</i>) ..	68,500	2,947	61,222	20.7	Southall- Norwood { District ..	26,736 } 2,763 }	2,575	26,323	10.2
Edmonton	66,552 } 1,835 }	3,894	64,797	16.6	Southgate	37,400	3,597	33,612	9.3
Enfield	59,146	12,601	56,338	4.4	Staines	6,808	1,918	6,755	3.5
Feltham	5,816	1,790	5,135	2.8	Sunbury	4,607	2,659	4,607	1.7
Finchley	44,208	3,384	39,419	11.6	Teddington	18,500	1,214	17,847	14.5
Friern Barnet { District..	14,258 } 2,540 }	1,304	14,924	11.4	Tottenham	145,736	3,014	137,418	45.5
Greenford	1,245	3,041	1,064	0.3	Twickenham	31,681	2,421	29,367	12.1
Hampton	9,600	2,044	9,220	4.5	Uxbridge	10,500	868	10,374	11.9
Hampton Wick	2,477	1,306	2,417	1.8	Wealdstone	13,000	1,061	11,923	11.2
Hanwell	20,856	1,067	19,129	17.9	Wembley	12,180	4,564	10,696	2.3
Harrow	18,000	2,028	17,074	8.4	Willesden	163,644	4,384	154,214	35.1
Hayes	4,750	3,311	4,261	1.2	Wood Green	50,300	1,625	49,369	30.3
Hendon { District Institutions ..	44,439 } 755 }	8,382	38,806	4.6	Yiewsley	4,390	896	4,315	4.8
Heston and { District ..	45,603 } 1,146 }	6,859	43,313	6.3	RURAL.				
Isleworth { Institutions					Hendon	15,137	11,321	14,160	1.2
					South Mimms	2,836	6,105	2,805	0.4
					Staines	23,860	17,964	21,926	1.2
					Uxbridge.. ..	9,600	12,623	9,240	0.7

Births and Birth-rates.

From the figures given in the tables attached to the Annual Reports of the District Medical Officers of Health, the total number of births belonging to the County in 1913 was 27,719. This number includes the total births actually registered in the County, together with the number of births registered in outlying districts, but belonging to persons resident in the County area. Correction in this way has been available for the last two years from figures which are supplied to each district by the Registrar-General.

The above total of births gives a birth-rate of 23·0 per 1,000 persons living, which is lower than that of 1912, and the lowest rate since 1900.

It will be seen from the figures in the following table that decrease in the birth-rate has been continuous in the County since 1903 :—

Births and Birth-rates.

Years.	The County.		England and Wales.*	London.*	Great Towns.*
	Births.	Rate per 1,000 living.	Rate per 1,000 living.	Rate per 1,000 living.	Rate per 1,000 living.
1901	22,500	28·1	28·5	28·8	—
1902	23,766	28·2	28·5	28·4	30·0
1903	25,342	29·5	28·5	28·3	29·7
1904	26,392	29·7	28·0	27·7	29·1
1905	26,501	28·8	27·3	27·0	28·2
1906	27,035	28·3	27·2	26·5	27·8
1907	27,768	28·1	26·5	25·6	27·0
1908	27,778	27·1	26·7	25·2	26·9
1909	27,538	25·9	25·8	24·2	25·7
1910	27,180	24·7	25·1	23·6	26·3
1911	27,379	24·2	24·4	24·8	25·5
1912	27,576	23·6	23·8	24·5	24·8
1913	27,719	23·0	23·9	24·5	25·1

* From the Annual Summaries of the Registrar-General.

COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX, 1913

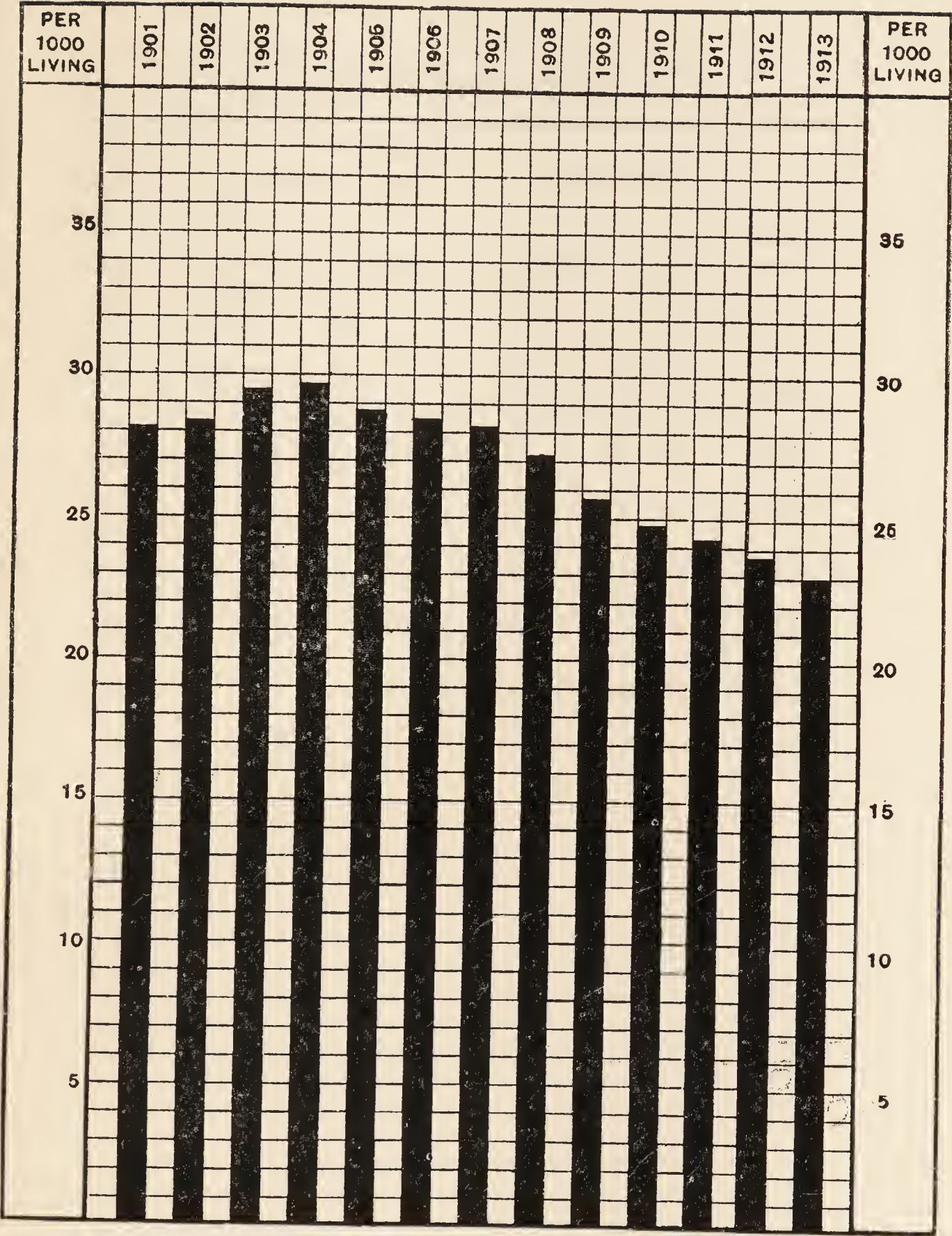


DIAGRAM 1,
SHOWING BIRTH-RATES PER 1,000 PERSONS LIVING

In the following table, the number of births and the crude birth-rate per 1,000 persons living in each district in the County are set out for the year 1913. Returns are obtained at the beginning of each year from certified midwives of the number of births which they attend in their capacity as midwives, and not as nurses with a doctor. Details as to the number of births which they attended in each area will be given in a later section of the report dealing with the Midwives Act, but the total number of births attended by midwives practising in the County during 1913 was 12,193.

Births.

Births and Birth-rates in each District, 1913.

District.	Net Number.	Rate per 1,000 living.	District.	Net Number.	Rate per 1,000 living.
URBAN.					
Acton ..	1,522	25.3	Ruislip-Northwood ..	124	16.7
Brentford ..	490	29.0	Southall-Norwood ..	711	26.5
Chiswick ..	912	22.1	Southgate ..	701	18.7
Ealing (<i>Borough</i>) ..	1,249	18.2	Staines ..	141	20.7
Edmonton ..	1,862	27.9	Sunbury ..	108	23.4
Enfield ..	1,331	22.5	Teddington ..	453	24.5
Feltham ..	124	21.3	Tottenham ..	3,781	25.9
Finchley ..	930	21.0	Twickenham ..	734	23.1
Friern Barnet ..	333	23.3	Uxbridge ..	211	20.1
Greenford ..	29	23.2	Wealdstone ..	330	25.3
Hampton ..	182	18.9	Wembley ..	312	25.6
Hampton Wick ..	39	15.7	Willesden ..	4,037	24.7
Hanwell ..	478	22.9	Wood Green ..	1,210	24.0
Harrow ..	363	20.1	Yiewsley ..	149	33.9
Hayes ..	121	25.4	RURAL.		
Hendon ..	1,095	24.6	Hendon ..	326	21.5
Heston and Isleworth ..	1,095	24.0	South Mimms ..	60	21.1
Hornsey (<i>Borough</i>) ..	1,425	16.1	Staines ..	515	21.5
Kingsbury ..	29	31.5	Uxbridge ..	207	21.6

Deaths and Death-rates.

During the year 1913, the total number of deaths occurring amongst residents of the County was 12,405. This number includes not only the deaths of residents which were actually registered in the County, but also the deaths of those residents which occurred outside, and were accordingly registered in extra-County areas. Correction for this is possible for each of the separate sanitary districts, owing to the fact that the Registrar-General sends to each local Medical Officer of Health, through the medium of the County Public Health Department, the names and addresses of those residents who die outside the County. Such information has been supplied by the Registrar-General for the last few years for the whole country. Previous to that date, similar corrections had been made in the County of Middlesex from information obtained by the County Council by a special arrangement with the Office of the Registrar-General, and forwarded to each local Medical Officer of Health.

In addition to the inclusion of these outside deaths, correction is also made by the exclusion of deaths of persons occurring and registered within the County area, but not rightly belonging to it.

After these corrections have been made, the total number of deaths belonging to the County is 12,405, which gives a *recorded* death-rate of 10·3 per 1,000 persons living, calculated upon an estimated statistical population at the middle of 1913 of 1,203,642. Further correction is

necessary if this rate is to be compared with that of other areas in County, viz., for the *Age and Sex distribution* of the population.

In order to do this, the above recorded death-rate needs to be multiplied by a factor, and when this is done we get what is known as the death-rate corrected for *Age and Sex distribution*.

This rate for the County of Middlesex is 10·5 per 1,000 living.

The following table shows the death-rates of the County for each year since 1900. The death-rates of England and Wales, of London and of the *Great Towns* are also given.

Deaths and Death-rates. All Causes.

Year.	The County.		London.*	England and Wales.*	Great Towns.*
	Deaths (corrected).	Rate per 1,000 living.	Rate per 1,000 living.	Rate per 1,000 living.	Rate per 1,000 living.
1901	10,562	14·0	18·7	16·9	—
1902	11,675	14·9	18·6	16·3	—
1903	10,645	13·1	16·4	15·5	—
1904	12,199	13·9	17·4	16·3	18·3
1905	11,233	12·7	15·8	15·3	16·7
1906	12,244	13·5	15·8	15·5	16·8
1907	11,774	12·5	15·3	15·1	16·3
1908	11,872	12·3	14·5	14·8	15·8
1909	12,145	12·0	14·7	14·6	15·6
1910	10,941	10·4	13·4	13·5	14·3
1911	13,262	12·3	15·0	14·6	16·5
1912	11,685	10·2	13·5	13·0	14·1
1913	12,405	10·5	14·2	13·4	14·7

The rates given above are the rates after *correction for age and sex distribution* of the population.

* From the Annual Summaries of the Registrar-General.

CAUSES OF DEATH.

The different diseases which contributed to the total number of deaths is set out in the following table.

From this it will be seen that the specified causes of death contributing in the highest degree were :—

Tuberculosis, all forms	..	..	1,213
Organic Heart Disease	..	..	1,194
Cancer	..	..	1,151
Pneumonia	..	..	995
Bronchitis	..	..	921
Congenital Debility and Malformation, including Premature Birth	..	..	844

Of the last-mentioned group 829 deaths occurred within one year of birth. Of the total deaths from “all forms” of tuberculosis 917 were from phthisis or consumption, and more than half of these were in the working years of life.

COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX, 1913.

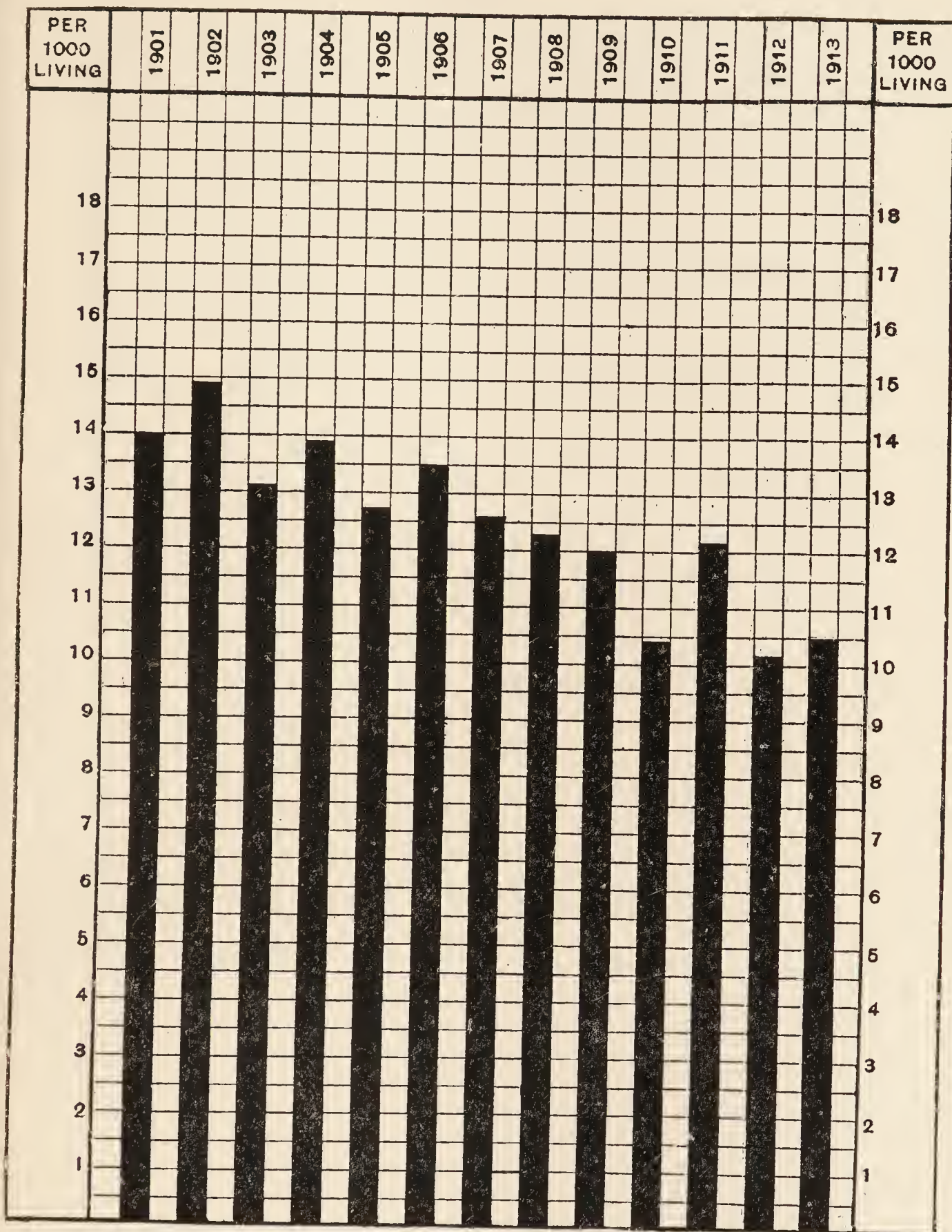


DIAGRAM 2,
SHOWING DEATH-RATES FROM ALL CAUSES PER 1,000 PERSONS
LIVING.
(CORRECTED FOR AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION.)

Causes of, and Ages at Death during the Year 1913.

Causes of Death.		Net Deaths at the subjoined ages of "Residents," whether occurring within or without the County.								
1		All Ages. 2	Under 1 year. 3	1 and under 2 years. 4	2 and under 5 years. 5	5 and under 15 years. 6	15 and under 25 years. 7	25 and under 45 years. 8	45 and under 65 years. 9	65 and upwards. 10
Enteric Fever	..	19	..	..	..	4	4	8	3	..
Smallpox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles	..	377	67	153	103	49	2	3	..	..
Scarlet Fever	..	24	1	2	12	8	..	1	..	..
Whooping Cough	..	148	63	49	31	5	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria and Croup	..	119	4	13	47	53	1	..	..	1
Influenza	..	159	6	2	2	6	5	39	42	57
Erysipelas	..	19	2	1	..	..	..	5	2	9
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	..	917	13	9	10	30	..	436	240	42
Tuberculous Meningitis	..	154	26	29	40	43	137	7	..	..
Other Tuberculous Diseases	..	142	29	11	22	17	9	23	13	10
Cancer, Malignant Disease	..	1,151	..	3	4	4	12	139	533	456
Rheumatic Fever	..	46	1	..	2	15	6	10	8	4
Meningitis	..	91	23	17	17	21	2	9	1	1
Organic Heart Disease	..	1,194	3	1	5	41	34	136	403	571
Bronchitis..	..	921	169	30	14	6	7	28	149	518
Pneumonia (all forms)	..	995	281	148	75	30	25	113	180	143
Carried forward	..	6,476	688	468	384	332	261	957	1,574	1,812

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Causes of, and Ages at Death during the Year 1913—continued.

Deaths.

Causes of Death.	Net Deaths at the subjoined ages of "Residents," whether occurring within or without the County.								
	All Ages. 2	Under 1 year. 3	1 and under 2 years. 4	2 and under 5 years. 5	5 and under 15 years. 6	15 and under 25 years. 7	25 and under 45 years. 8	45 and under 65 years. 9	65 and up wards. 10
Brought forward	6,476	688	468	384	332	261	957	1,574	1,812
Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs	175	14	5	5	9	2	22	53	65
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	463	360	67	9	6	3	4	7	7
Appendicitis and Typhlitis	90	..	..	1	23	17	19	16	14
Cirrhosis of Liver	132	1	..	1	1	2	24	69	34
Alcoholism.. ..	40	..	..	..	..	..	16	20	4
Nephritis and Bright's Disease ..	361	1	2	2	5	..	58	163	128
Puerperal Fever	20	..	..	..	..	3	17	..	..
Other Accidents and Diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition ..	58	3	..	..	..	6	46	3	..
Congenital Debility and Malformation, including Premature Birth	844	829	11	3	1	..	..	..	..
Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide	368	45	9	32	48	42	71	69	52
Suicide	88	..	..	..	..	13	38	26	11
Other Defined Diseases	3,173	333	35	56	76	92	324	692	1,565
Diseases ill-defined or unknown..	117	19	7	..	6	1	4	16	64
Totals	12,405	2,293	604	493	507	444	1,600	2,708	3,756

DISTRICT DEATHS.

In the next table the death-rates from all causes in each of the 37 districts comprised in the County are given.

This table shows :—

(a) The net number of deaths, that is, the number after correction for “outside” deaths and for deaths of non-residents registered in, but not belonging to, the district.

(b) The net death-rate of the district based upon the net number of deaths, and the population corrected for persons in large institutions situated in the district but not belonging to it.

(c) The factors for correction for the age and sex distribution of the population. These factors have been supplied by the Registrar-General, and are calculated upon the results of the census in 1911. By applying this factor to the net or true death-rate of a district, the influence of any peculiarities in the age and sex distribution of an area is done away with, and the rate obtained is thus comparable with that of other districts.

District Death-rates, 1913.

District.	Net number, all ages.	Net death- rate.	Factor for correction for age and sex distribution.	Death-rate corrected for age and sex distribution.
<i>Urban.</i>				
Acton	693	11·5	1·0464	12·0
Brentford	234	13·8	1·0261	14·1
Chiswick	508	12·3	1·0204	12·5
Ealing (<i>Borough</i>) ..	602	8·7	0·9933	8·6
Edmonton	794	11·9	1·0716	12·7
Enfield	577	9·7	1·0348	10·0
Feltham	60	10·3	0·9478	9·7
Finchley	392	8·8	1·0160	8·9
Friern Barnet ..	113	7·9	1·0136	8·0
Greenford	13	10·4	0·8979	9·3
Hampton	107	11·1	0·9699	10·7
Hampton Wick ..	32	12·9	0·9487	12·2
Hanwell	193	9·2	1·0486	9·6
Harrow	134	7·4	1·0655	7·8
Hayes	52	10·9	0·9353	10·1
Hendon	464	10·4	1·0569	10·9
Heston & Isleworth	536	11·7	0·9409	11·0
Hornsey (<i>Borough</i>)	824	9·3	1·0255	9·5
Kingsbury	16	17·4	1·0659	18·5
Ruislip-Northwood	41	5·5	1·0635	5·8
Southall-Norwood	296	11·0	1·0370	11·4
Southgate	306	8·1	1·0288	8·3
Staines	71	10·4	0·9626	10·0
Sunbury	60	13·0	0·9343	12·1
Teddington ..	208	11·2	0·9593	10·7
Tottenham	1,621	11·1	1·0227	11·3
Twickenham	351	11·0	0·9839	10·8
Uxbridge	135	12·8	0·9391	12·0
Wealdstone	117	9·0	1·0930	9·8
Wembley	98	8·0	1·0442	8·3
Willesden	1,677	10·2	1·0500	10·7
Wood Green	510	10·1	1·0158	10·2
Yiewsley	61	13·9	1·0037	13·9
<i>Rural</i>				
Herdon	140	9·2	1·0632	9·7
South Mimms	32	11·2	0·9183	10·2
Staines	238	9·9	0·9293	9·2
Uxbridge	99	10·3	0·9181	9·4
County	12,405	10·3	1·0198	10·5

Infantile Mortality.

The proportion of deaths of children who have not yet attained one year of age in any year, to the number of births registered during the same year, is known as the "Infant Mortality Rate." The total number of deaths during 1913 in the County, after correction, was 2,293, which is equivalent to an infant mortality rate of 82 per 1,000 births. This is a small increase upon the figures of the previous year, but it is the third lowest rate since 1900.

In the following table the rates are given for each year since 1900, together with the corresponding rates in other parts of the country, from which it will be seen that the Middlesex rate compares favourably with that elsewhere.

Infantile Mortality.

Year.	Middlesex.			Lon- don.*	Eng- land and Wales.*	Great Towns.*
	Births.	Deaths (corrected) under 1 year.	Rate per 1,000 Births.	Rate per 1,000 Births.	Rate per 1,000 Births.	Rate per 1,000 Births.
1901	22,500	3,006	133	148	151	—
1902	23,766	3,063	129	140	133	—
1903	25,342	2,967	117	130	132	144
1904	26,392	3,602	136	145	145	160
1905	26,501	2,839	107	130	128	140
1906	27,035	3,278	121	131	132	145
1907	27,768	2,704	97	116	118	127
1908	27,778	2,655	95	113	121	129
1909	27,538	2,458	89	108	109	118
1910	27,180	2,111	77	103	106	115
1911	27,379	3,259	119	129	130	141
1912	27,576	2,083	75	91	95	101
1913	27,719	2,293	82	105	109	117

* From Registrar-General's Annual Summary.

COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX, 1913.

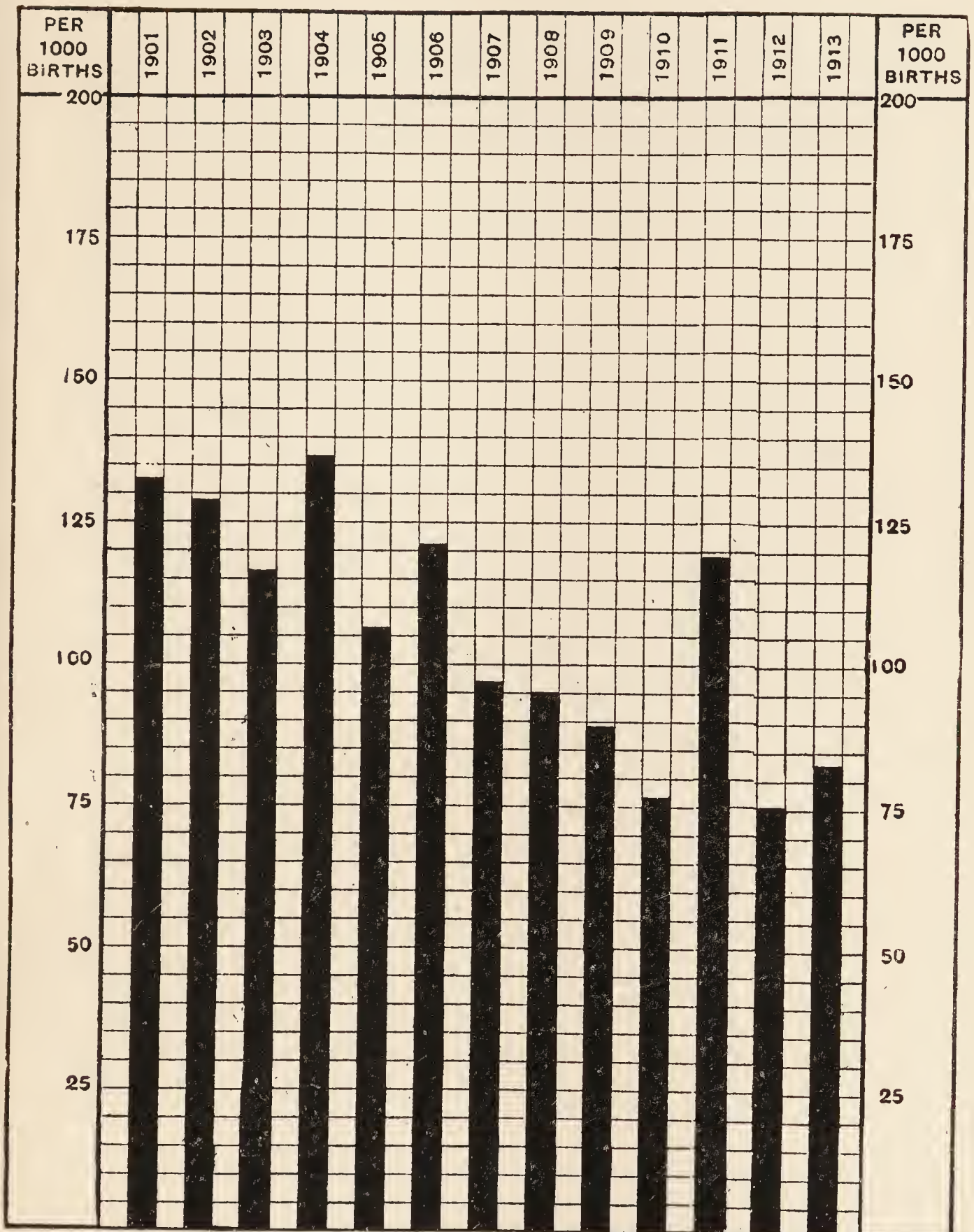


DIAGRAM 3,
SHOWING INFANTILE MORTALITY, OR
PROPORTION OF DEATHS UNDER 1 YEAR PER 1,000 BIRTHS.

In connection with the subject of infantile mortality and the steps which can be taken by Local Authorities, it is necessary to call attention to the fact that in July, 1913, a Circular was issued by the Local Government Board to Sanitary Authorities as to *Epidemic Diarrhœa, Feeding of Infants, and the Notification of Births Act*.

A copy of this Circular was also sent to County Councils, and in it it was stated that the Council should, if they have not already done so, adopt the Notification of Births Act, 1907. In forwarding the Circular to County Councils, it was stated that "the attention of the County Council is especially drawn to the paragraphs with reference to the adoption of the Notification of Births Act, 1907, by County Councils, and I am to request that the Council, if they have not already adopted the Act, will consider the question." On the other hand, in the Circular addressed to Sanitary Authorities, it was stated that "In considering the question of adopting the Act for Districts other than County Boroughs, the Board suggest that the Council, before taking any formal proceedings, should ascertain from the County Council whether they contemplated the adoption of the Act for the County, or for some of the County Districts. If they do, the Board suggests that the Council should confer with the County Council with regard to a scheme for the adoption and administration of the Act."

In October 1913, only three Authorities had communicated with the County Council on the matter, viz.: Ruislip-Northwood, Southall-Norwood and Staines (Rural). I was accordingly instructed to communicate with the Medical Officers of Health of those districts in the County in which

the Act had not been already adopted, with a view to obtaining information as to:—

- (1) Whether any action was being taken by the District Council on the Circular of the Local Government Board.
- (2) The need which exists in the district for the adoption of the Act.
- (3) Whether the Act should be adopted, and the work carried out by the County Council or whether the District Council proposed to do so themselves.

I may here say that previous to the date of this Circular, viz.: July, 1913, the Notification of Births Act had already been adopted in the following 11 districts:—

Acton.	Hanwell.
Chiswick.	Heston and Isleworth.
Ealing.	Tottenham.
Edmonton.	Willesden.
Finchley.	Wood Green.
Friern Barnet.	

Following upon the above-mentioned communication to the Medical Officers of Health of districts other than those in which the Act was in force, two districts decided to apply to the Local Government Board to adopt the Act, viz.: Ruislip-Northwood and Twickenham, thus leaving 24 districts in which the Act was not in force.

This was the position at the end of 1913.

Since that date the question of the adoption of the Act has been under further consideration by the Public Health Committee, and although it does not relate to the year under review it will be well, in order to complete the subject matter, to set out the action taken. Accordingly the following abstract of my report to the Committee is set out:—

The position in the 37 Sanitary Districts in Middlesex may be summarized as follows:—

(A) Act adopted, 13 districts.

(B) Act not adopted, 24 districts.

Opinions of the Medical Officers of Health of group (B):—

15 Districts—Adoption desirable.

In 7 of these it is suggested that the Act should be adopted and administered by the County Council.

In 3 of these it is suggested that the Act should be adopted and administered by the local Sanitary Authority.

In 5 no suggestion is made.

7 Districts—Adoption not necessary.

In 1 of these the opinion is expressed that if the Act be adopted it should be administered by the County Council.

In 2 of these the opinion is expressed that if the Act be adopted it should be administered by the local Sanitary Authority.

In 4 of these no opinion is expressed.

1 District—No definite opinion is expressed.

1 District—No answer received from the Medical Officer of Health.

From the above information it appears that there is no unanimity as to the desirability of the adoption of the Act in the several districts, and that, even in the districts where adoption is considered desirable, there is a difference of opinion as to whether the County Council or the local Sanitary Authority should be responsible for its adoption and administration. Of the 24 districts in which the Act is not in force, 21 are in the area under the County Council for Elementary Education and for the Medical Inspection of School Children.

The 3 which are not are Enfield, Hendon, and Hornsey, large districts where the Local Authorities might be expected to work the Act themselves.

The Notification of Births Act, 1907, provides a valuable means of influencing some of the factors which lead to a high rate of infant mortality. Moreover, the importance of reducing the infantile death rate is not limited to the actual number of infant lives saved, for the Medical Officer of the Local Government Board in his 2nd Report on Infant and Child Mortality, 1912-13, enunciates as one of the conclusions his enquiries have resulted in that—

“ A high infant death-rate in a given community implies in general a high death-rate in the next four years of life, while low death rates at both age periods are similarly associated,”

and adds, as a probability, that

“the mortality figures of high or low mortality correspond to low or high standards of health of those who survive.”

The suggestion I would again make to the Committee is to consider the question of having a conference or communicating with all the authorities in the area under the County Council for Elementary Education (except Ruislip-Northwood, Friern Barnet and Hanwell, in which the Act is in force) with a view to the Act being adopted in this area by the County Council and the work being done by Health Visitors appointed by the County Council. This will leave Enfield, Hendon (Urban) and Hornsey to deal with the matter in their own areas.

In connection with the above proposal, I would remind the Committee that the Elementary Education Sub-Committee have at the present time under consideration a scheme for the medical treatment of school children and the establishment of School Clinics. If this latter work should eventually be undertaken, the appointment of School Nurses by the County Council will be necessary, and it will probably be found that the same nurse in a district can undertake the two classes of duties with advantage.

In the scheme on School Clinics, which I have presented to the Elementary Education Sub-Committee, I have suggested a staff of eight nurses for school work. In the event of it being possible to combine the two sets of duties, an increase in this number would be necessary, but it is probable that by this combination there would be a saving on the total staff which would be required if the work were done by separate officials.

If the Act be adopted by the County Council, one of the Health Visitors appointed should be a certified midwife, and part of her time should be apportioned to assist in the work arising under the Midwives Act.

In this connection I would point out that in 1906 (the year in which the Inspector of Midwives commenced her duties) the number of practising midwives was 211, and the number of notifications received from them by the County Council was 395.

In 1913 the number of practising midwives was 273, and the number of notifications 1,179.

The Committee came to the opinion that the adoption of the Act was desirable, but that, if possible, it should be administered by the local Sanitary Authorities and reported to this effect to the County Council, who instructed (May, 1914) that a communication should be addressed to the "Local Authorities in the Elementary Education County who have not yet adopted the Notification of Births Act, 1907, calling attention to the terms of the Local Government Board's circulars, and inquiring whether they propose to adopt the Act for their respective areas, and suggesting that where the duties would not justify the appointment of separate officers, the combination of several districts for this purpose might be considered."

The following table showing the different causes of deaths of children under one year of age has been compiled for the County as a whole from the details given in each of the district reports.

An analysis of the table shows that the causes to which the greatest number of deaths of children under one year of age was due, were as follows :—

Premature birth	..	434, or about $\frac{1}{5}$ of the total.
Atrophy, Debility, and		
Marasmus	..	318, or about $\frac{1}{7}$ of the total.
Pneumonia	..	286, or about $\frac{1}{8}$ of the total.

Next to these comes Diarrhœa; but if to these deaths is added the number ascribed to Enteritis the total is 360. In other words, the fatality due to intestinal disorder is about $\frac{1}{6}$ of the total.

INFANT MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1913.

Net Deaths from stated Causes at various Ages under One Year of Age.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	AGE PERIODS										Total Deaths under One Year.
	Under 1 Week	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 4 Weeks.	4 Weeks and under 3 Months.	3 Months and under 6 Months.	6 Months and under 9 Months.	9 Months and under 12 Months.		
{ Smallpox ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
{ Chicken-pox..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	67
{ Measles ..	..	..	..	1	1	4	4	17	41	1	67
{ Scarlet Fever ..	..	..	..	2	3	9	13	20	19	64	1
{ Whooping Cough ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	2	3	2
{ Diphtheria and Croup ..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	26	17
{ Erysipelas ..	..	..	1	..	..	2	2	9	7	25	23
{ Tuberculous Meningitis ..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	8	2	109	5
{ Abdominal Tuberculosis ..	..	..	..	..	..	19	16	14	10	170	286
{ Other Tuberculous Diseases ..	..	..	..	..	..	50	31	41	22	194	166
Meningitis (<i>not Tuberculous</i>) ..	1	3	..	1	5	26	59	67	77	166	27
Convulsions ..	23	16	6	5	50	19	16	14	10	109	5
Laryngitis ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	5	5
Bronchitis ..	..	8	7	9	26	50	31	41	22	170	286
Pneumonia (all forms) ..	3	4	7	10	24	59	59	67	77	286	194
{ Diarrhoea ..	..	2	3	2	7	56	61	36	34	194	166
{ Enteritis ..	3	5	6	7	21	30	64	31	20	166	27
{ Gastritis ..	..	2	6	1	9	4	7	2	5	27	27

Syphilis..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	9	2	1	3	17
Rickets ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	5
Suffocation, overlying..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	13	10	10	..	..	33
Injury at Birth	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	21	..	..	..	..	21
Atelectasis	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	41	..	1	..	..	42
{ Congenital Malformations..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5	8	50	21	8	3	5	87
Premature Birth	..	..	..	..	..	49	42	21	396	27	10	1	..	434
Atrophy, Debility, and Marasmus	..	..	..	..	..	22	29	13	139	90	45	30	14	318
Other causes ..	..	..	..	..	..	7	10	5	53	25	28	14	30	150
Totals ..	..	..	..	..	..	134	127	87	862	423	382	312	314	2,293

The more important references to infant mortality in the different Districts of the County during 1913, are as follows :—

ACTON.—Dr. Thomas devotes a considerable part of his report to a discussion of this subject, based upon the mortality in recent years in the district and its likely causes, the steps which have been taken to reduce this mortality, and the results which may be ascribed to the endeavours of the District Council. It is not possible to do more than refer to part of his remarks.

The mortality, now 83 per 1,000 births, has during the last decade shown a well-maintained and continued decrease ; previous to 1901 “the infantile mortality of Acton was persistently higher than that of the whole of the kingdom and of London, but since 1902 the average rate has been lower.”

Dr. Thomas refers to the effect of such factors as, the employment of females in the period before and after the birth of their children, insanitary conditions (such as want of home cleanliness, and overcrowding) poverty, intemperance, and venereal disease, and he expresses the opinion that it is more than an accident that the marked reduction which has occurred in infant mortality in recent years in Acton has been coincident with the special measures which have been taken in the district to protect infant life. He enumerates these as follows :—

Increase in the staff of Sanitary Inspectors and the institution of house-to-house inspection, with special attention and visits during the summer months to those houses at which a birth has occurred during the previous

12 months with a view to the removal of accumulations of refuse or other organic matter in or about the house.

The appointment of Health Visitors and early visitation by them of houses where births have occurred.

The adoption of the Notification of Births Act.

The establishment of an Infants' Consultation.

The establishment by voluntary agency of a Day Nursery in close touch with the Public Health Department.

BRENTFORD.—Dr. Bott refers to the fact that the infant mortality still remains high, viz., 126 per 1,000 births. He adds: "I think a part-time Health Visitor, who would visit mothers and newly-born infants, would be a great help, and it would be wise to adopt the Notification of Births Act."

EALING.—Dr. Patten refers to the value of the work carried out by the Health Visitor in visiting the homes and mothers of newly-born children, and it is stated "the visits are well received and looked forward to, and the advice given is much appreciated and valued."

ENFIELD.—Dr. Warren recommends this Council to adopt the Notification of Births Act and to appoint a Health Visitor.

FINCHLEY.—In addition to the work carried out under the Notification of Births Act by the Health Visitor, a crèche for infants and also a School for Mothers have been inaugurated by voluntary agency in the district, and work in co-operation with the officers of the Sanitary Authority

GREENFORD.—The Medical Officer of Health recommends his Authority to consider the adoption of the Notification of Births Act.

HANWELL.—In addition to the work of the Health Visitor under the Notification of Births Act, Dr. Hope reports that a Day Nursery has been established in one ward of the district, and that excellent work has been carried out there. Arrangements have been made for the holding of classes on infant care and management at this Day Nursery for the elder girls in the Public Elementary Schools.

HENDON (URBAN).—The infant mortality here was 109 per 1,000 births. This, Dr. Andrew states, compares favourably with the previous eight years, although higher than in 1912.

The Notification of Births Act is not in force. In view of the above rate of mortality, it is very desirable that the Local Authority should adopt this Act.

HESTON AND ISLEWORTH. — The Medical Officer of Health reports that 873 births were notified under the Notification of Births Act, and that in 725 instances visits were made by the Health Visitors. In addition, 57 revisits were made. The infant mortality was 100 per 1,000 births, compared with 85 in the preceding year.

In Hounslow North Ward a crèche has been provided by voluntary effort, and in Isleworth Parish there is a Maternity Society in connection with the Church which provides necessitous pregnant women with articles required at their confinements.

SOUTHALL-NORWOOD.—Dr. Windle repeats the remarks which he made in his previous Annual Report, and which were quoted in the County Report of 1912. He again recommends the appointment of a Health Visitor in order to deal with the subject of infantile mortality.

The appointment of such an officer should be associated with the adoption of the Notification of Births Act in order that her services should be of full value.

STAINES (URBAN). — The question of appointing a Health Visitor was considered, and it was decided that the district was too small to engage the whole services of one officer. Accordingly it was proposed to confer with adjoining Authorities as to taking joint action.

A School for Mothers has been started by voluntary agency ; weekly meetings are held, to which mothers may bring their infants and receive advice as to their up-bringing.

TOTTENHAM. — The Medical Officer of Health draws attention to the value of the work of the Health Visitors in connection with visits to mothers of newly-born infants.

A Mothers' Welcome exists in the district, and the scope of its work is being extended.

TWICKENHAM.—The District Council have obtained the sanction of the Local Government Board to the adoption of the Notification of Births Act.

WEALDSTONE.—Dr. Butler states: "The Registrar of Births and Deaths supplies me each Monday with the names and addresses of all infants whose births have been

registered the previous week, so that the Health Visitor may be sent to those homes where her advice and assistance are likely to be of service to the mothers." A total of 146 were thus notified.

This procedure is a strong argument for the adoption of the Notification of Births Act.

WILLESDEN.—Dr. Buchan notes that the infant mortality is one of the lowest recorded. He draws attention to the fact that in some wards of the district, viz., South Kilburn, Stonebridge, Roundwood, and Church End, the rate is high, and notes that in these the housing conditions are not so good as elsewhere in the district.

Comparison of the rate between legitimate and illegitimate children shows that it is much higher amongst the latter.

He expresses the opinion that the three following are the commonest causes of infant mortality :—

1. Want of maternal nursing ; improper feeding.
2. Want of knowledge of infant care.
3. Want of medical treatment.

To remove these causes much valuable work is being done by—

Health Visitors in connection with the administration of the Notification of Births Act.

The Infant Consultation, established in 1911, at which mothers and the Health Visitors attend periodically, and at which the former are shown practically what to do for their infants.

In the following table the rates of infantile mortality in each area in the County are set out :—

Infantile Mortality in each District, 1913.

Infantile Mortality.

33

District.	Births. (Net.)	Deaths. (Under 1 year.)	Death- rate per 1,000 Births.	District.	Births. (Net.)	Deaths. (Under 1 year.)	Death- rate per 1,000 Births.
<i>Urban.</i>							
Acton ..	1,522	127	83	Ruislip-Northwood	124	3	24
Brentford ..	490	62	126	Southall-Norwood	711	70	98
Chiswick ..	912	88	96	Southgate ..	701	43	61
Ealing (<i>Borough</i>) ..	1,249	90	72	Staines ..	141	13	92
Edmonton ..	1,862	196	105	Sunbury ..	108	10	92
Enfield ..	1,331	116	87	Teddington	453	36	79
Feltham ..	124	14	112	Tottenham	3,781	339	89
Finchley ..	930	60	64	Twickenham	734	58	79
Friern Barnet ..	333	19	57	Uxbridge ..	211	17	85
Greenford ..	29	3	103	Wealdstone	330	23	69
Hampton ..	182	14	76	Wembley ..	312	20	64
Hampton Wick ..	39	4	102	Willesden	4,037	325	80
Hanwell ..	478	42	87	Wood Green	1,210	83	68
Harrow ..	363	18	49	Yiewsley ..	149	15	100
Hayes ..	121	11	90	<i>Rural.</i>			
Hendon ..	1,095	94	85	Hendon ..	326	20	61
Heston and Isleworth	1,095	117	100	South Mimms	60	4	28
Hornsey (<i>Borough</i>) ..	1,425	81	56	Staines ..	515	36	69
Kingsbury ..	29	1	34	Uxbridge ..	207	16	77
				County ..	27,719	2,293	82

Smallpox.

No case of this disease was notified in the County during 1913. The following table shows the extent to which it has prevailed since 1900.

Smallpox.

Year.	Cases.	Deaths.	Case-rate per 1,000 living.	Case mortality per cent.	Death-rate per 10,000 living.
1901	157	18	0·19	13·1	0·22
1902	1,711	283	2·06	16·5	3·41
1903	115	4	0·13	3·4	0·04
1904	59	1	0·06	1·7	0·01
1905	11	—	0·01	—	—
1906	—	—	—	—	—
1907	—	—	—	—	—
1908	—	—	—	—	—
1909	2	—	0·001	—	—
1910	6	—	0·005	—	—
1911	1	—	0·000	—	—
1912	1	—	0·000	—	—
1913	—	—	—	—	—

VACCINATION.

The subject of vaccination is perhaps most appropriately dealt with in conjunction with smallpox.

COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX, 1913.

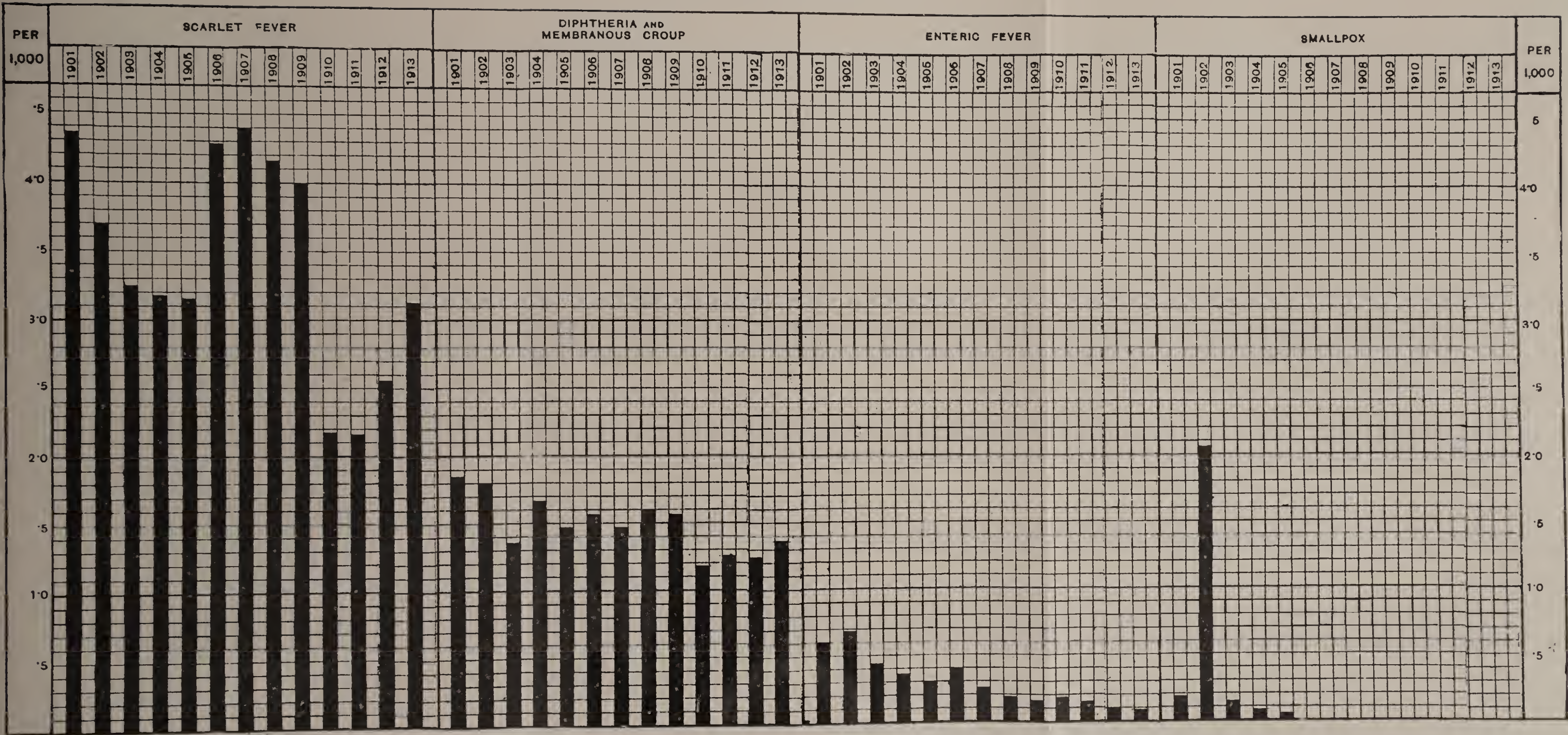


DIAGRAM 4,
SHOWING CASE-RATES PER 1,000 PERSONS LIVING OF CERTAIN NOTIFIED DISEASES.

The following figures for 1911 are taken from the Annual Report of the Medical Officer of the Local Government Board. They show the facts as to the state of vaccination of the community in the *Registration* County of Middlesex. This does not include parts of Middlesex in the Kingston and Barnet Unions, and includes the whole of the Edmonton Union area which comprises parts outside Middlesex. The corresponding figures for England and Wales are also given.

The noteworthy feature about the figures in the tables which follow is the rapid increase in the number of certificates granted to conscientious objectors to vaccination, or in other words the increasing proportion of the community which is not protected from smallpox should this disease be introduced into the population.

It is a state of affairs which cannot but be regarded with apprehension.

MIDDLESEX. PERCENTAGE OF BIRTHS IN EACH YEAR.

	1893- 1897.	1899- 1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
1. Certificates of successful vaccination.. ..	72.7	72.1	70.9	65.1	62.3	58.5	51.7
2. Certificates of conscientious objection or statutory declarations (under Acts of 1898 and 1907)	—	1.7	5.0	11.8	15.7	20.6	25.2
3. Children not finally accounted for	18.4*	16.8	16.7	15.5	15.4	14.7	15.4
4. Total unvaccinated =(2) and (3)	18.5*	18.5	21.7	27.3	31.1	35.3	40.7

ENGLAND AND WALES. PERCENTAGE OF BIRTHS IN EACH YEAR.

	1893- 1897.	1899- 1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
1. Certificates of successful vaccination	67.7	72.7	70.9	63.2	59.8	55.9	52.2
2. Certificates of conscientious objection or statutory declarations (under Acts of 1898 and 1907)	—	4.3	8.4	17.0	21.6	26.0	28.4
3. Children not finally accounted for	20.3*	12.4	12.0	10.9	10.7	10.3	10.5
4. Total unvaccinated=(2) and (3)	21.0*	16.7	20.4	27.9	32.3	36.3	38.9

* The number of certificates of conscientious objection received in respect of children born in 1897 has not been included in 3, but allowance is made for these in 4.

Scarlet Fever.

The total number of cases of scarlet fever notified in the County in 1913 was 3,768, equivalent to a case-rate per 1,000 persons living of 3.12.

This is the highest rate since 1909. During the years 1906-1909 inclusive, the prevalence of scarlet fever in the County was very marked, the maximum being attained in 1907. From the last-mentioned year onward the proportion of cases decreased and dropped to about half the maximum in the year 1910. In 1912, a slight increase was noticeable, and this became more marked in 1913.

The above fluctuation in prevalence will be seen at a glance by referring to the diagram showing the case-rate of scarlet fever since 1900, and this diagram, which graphically displays each year since 1900, also shows that the complaint exhibits a tendency to attain a maximum prevalence every five to six years alternating with periods of diminished prevalence.

The corrected deaths from scarlet fever number 24. Despite the increased prevalence of the complaint, this is the smallest number since 1900, and gives a death-rate of 0.019, also the lowest rate in the same period. Further, the case mortality is also the lowest since 1900, being equivalent to 0.63 per cent. only.

These figures bear out the remarks made in many of the reports of the local Medical Officers of Health (which are given later in this section), that, although the disease was very prevalent, the cases were of a very mild character.

Indeed, instances are given (see the references to Chiswick, Ealing, Edmonton, Enfield, Harrow, Ruislip-Northwood, Southall, Twickenham, and Wealdstone, pp. 41-45) where, owing to this mild character, a child, especially a first case in a family, is often thought by the parent to be suffering only from some temporary indisposition, such as an ordinary sore throat or cold, or an attack of vomiting due to gastric disturbance, and no steps are taken to prevent it from mixing freely with other members of the family. In many instances the child may even return to school. At a later stage the occurrence of peeling or of well-defined cases of scarlet fever amongst children in association with this child result in eliciting the history of its slight illness, and in establishing the fact that it has suffered from the disease in a very mild form.

In the following Table the number of cases in 1913 and in previous years, together with case-rates, death-rates, and case mortality, are given. The rates relating to the County of London, taken from the Annual Summaries of the Registrar-General, are also given for comparison:—

Scarlet Fever.

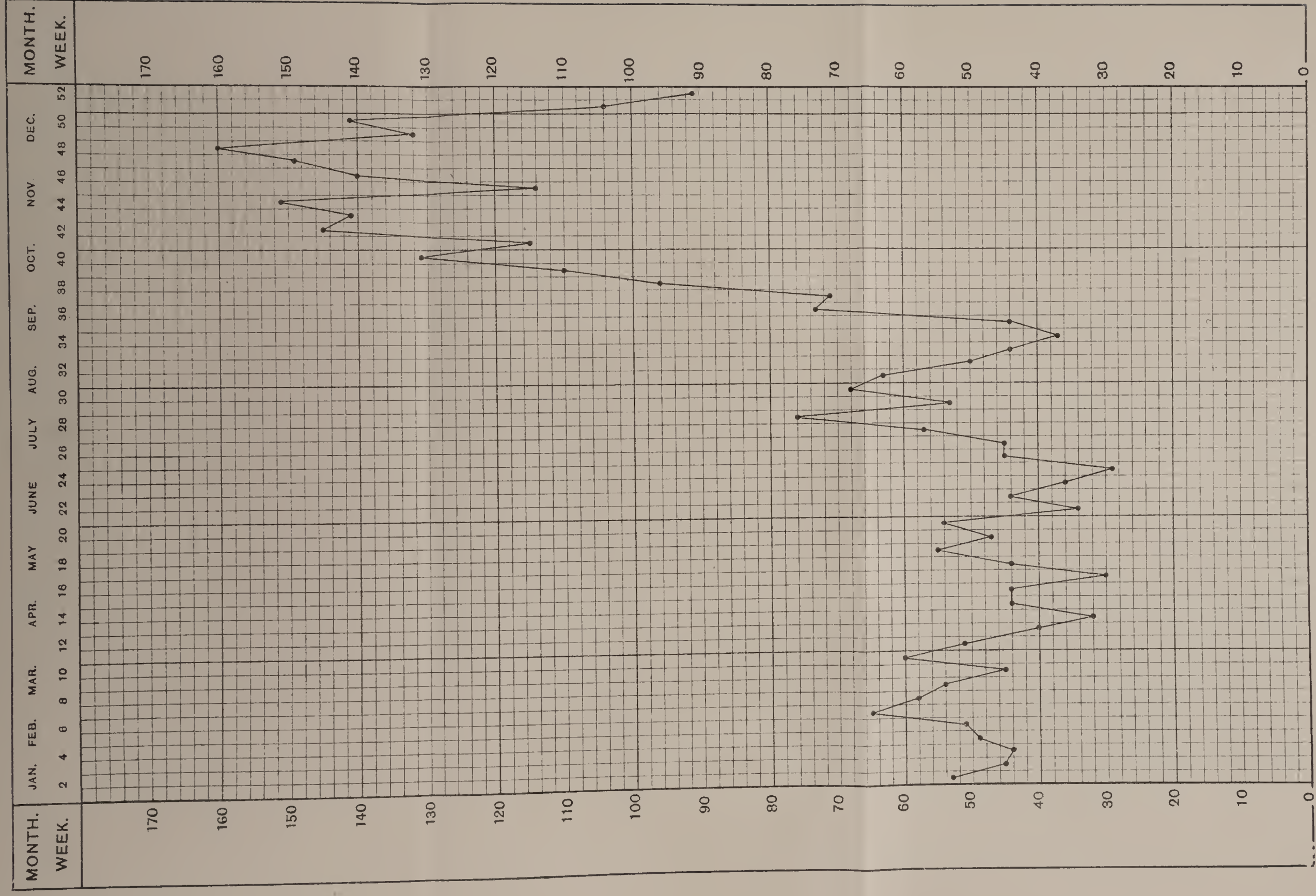
Year.	Middlesex.				London.	
	Cases.	Deaths (corrected)	Case-rate Per 1,000 living.	Death-rate Per 1,000 living.	Case mortality per cent.	Case-rate Per 1,000 living.
1901	3,461	61	4.33	0.076	1.76	4.06*
1902	3,073	64	3.70	0.077	2.07	3.92*
1903	2,753	59	3.21	0.068	2.14	2.72*
1904	2,827	44	3.18	0.049	1.55	2.90*
1905	2,901	42	3.15	0.045	1.44	4.17*
1906	4,080	100	4.28	0.104	2.45	4.32*
1907	4,335	97	4.39	0.098	2.23	5.46*
1908	4,208	88	4.11	0.086	2.09	4.53*
1909	4,283	82	4.04	0.077	1.91	3.58*
1910	2,381	31	2.17	0.028	1.30	2.16*
1911	2,462	29	2.17	0.025	1.17	2.32*
1912	2,976	26	2.55	0.022	0.87	2.51*
1913	3,768	24	3.12	0.019	0.63	3.89†

* From Annual Summary of Registrar-General.

† From Statistics of the Incidence of Notifiable Infectious Diseases, Local Government Board.

SCARLET FEVER.

WEEKLY NOTIFICATIONS, 1913.



Reference to the prevalence of scarlet fever is made by local Medical Officers of Health as follows:—

ACTON.—There was no undue incidence of the disease during the year. Dr. Thomas specially refers to four cases in which suspicion arose that they might be due to infection on the return of other children from the isolation hospital. The result of careful inquiry into each case indicates, however, that this was not the likely source of infection.

CHISWICK.—Dr. Brebner notes that no “return” cases of the disease occurred, nor were any cases traced to infection through milk. He also refers to the discovery of a case through the means of information given him by a school teacher when investigating at a school the circumstances of a notified case.

EALING.—In this district a considerable increase in the prevalence of the disease, compared with the year 1912, took place, viz.: 326 cases as compared with 187. This is no doubt connected with the periodic fluctuation in prevalence which scarlet fever tends to show. For several years past the complaint has shown a decreased incidence, but it will be noticed from the diagram giving the case-rate of scarlet fever that there is a tendency to attain a maximum about every five to six years.

Dr. Patten refers to the mild form of the disease, and to the risk of cases being over-looked or “missed” owing to this fact.

EDMONTON.—Dr. Lawrence notes that there was a marked increase in the disease, the number of cases being the highest since 1906. The incidence was most marked in the last four months of the year. He adds:—"The fever was, however, of a mild type, and its mildness was a reason for the unusual spread of the disease, because if the children had had more serious symptoms the parents would have been more careful to prevent the spread of infection."

ENFIELD.—In referring to the mild form of scarlet fever and to the fact that as a consequence a case is not known to have suffered from the disease until either desquamation is taking place or until several other cases occur, Dr. Warren narrates the following:—"In a row of houses on the outskirts of Enfield Town, four cases occurred in one house, two next door, and one a few doors down within six days." He adds:—"As the result of a house-to-house visitation and a personal inspection of every child in the row, I discovered the original cause of the outbreak in the person of a small boy who had been indisposed for one day with a sore throat, and was kept at home that day, but was allowed to attend school the following day."

Another striking example given is the following:—Acting on information which he obtained, Dr. Warren visited a house in an isolated part of the district and found four children recovering from what the mother regarded as measles. He then interviewed nearly all the children in the neighbourhood and found six others recovering from a slight attack of the disease.

HANWELL.—Dr. Hope notes that there was no increase in prevalence of scarlet fever, although this took place in surrounding districts.

HARROW.—Dr. Fletcher Little draws attention to the mildness of the cases of scarlet fever, and to the consequent difficulty in preventing spread of infection owing to cases being regarded as merely a phase of temporary indisposition.

HENDON (URBAN).—This is one of the few districts which showed a decrease in the amount of scarlet fever prevalence.

HESTON AND ISLEWORTH.—In this district the number of cases was only slightly in excess of the number in the previous year, and the Medical Officer of Health states that the disease was of a mild type.

HORNSEY.—In the Borough of Hornsey scarlet fever showed an increase on the previous year, but Dr. Coates states that the number of cases was 70 less than the average number of the preceding 20 years. The disease was mild in form and no death occurred.

RUISLIP-NORTHWOOD.—Dr. Hignett, writing as to scarlet fever, states that 15 cases, all of a mild character, occurred; he adds “the infection seems to have been spread by two missed cases, *i.e.* two children found on examining children at the schools to be in the peeling stage of the disease.”

SOUTHALL - NORWOOD. — Dr. Windle notes that the number of cases of scarlet fever was the highest in the last seven years.

It is suggested that confusion with measles—of which an epidemic had occurred early in the year—may have had influence in causing spread of the disease. Another cause is the mildness of the disease which resulted in children mixing with others before they were free of infection. Thus two patients were discovered by the School Medical Officer in attendance at school.

STAINES (URBAN).—An unusual number of cases occurred and Dr. Tothill notes the great advantage of possessing an isolation hospital (recently opened) to which the cases could at once be removed.

TOTTENHAM.—There was epidemic increase of scarlet fever during the autumn and owing to the large number of cases Dr. Kirkhope states that the hospital accommodation available to the District Council at the hospital of the Metropolitan Asylums Board in Tottenham (viz., 100 beds) was inadequate, so that many cases had perforce to be retained at home.

He points out that the arrangement for the above-mentioned number of beds was made in 1894, when the population of the area was about 74,000, or half that which it now is.

TWICKENHAM.—Dr. Dupont, referring to the increased prevalence of the disease, records instances of “missed” cases and adds: “On considering the various aspects of the subject one is compelled to conclude that the spread of scarlet fever is largely, if not entirely, determined by the non-recognition of mild cases of the disease. Whether certain persons can be ‘carriers’ of scarlet fever, as in the case of diphtheria or typhoid fever, is a point that cannot be

definitely decided. Analogy certainly seems to point to such a possibility, and it seems to be a reasonable suggestion that an ear discharge which has once been infective, but which has ceased for some time, may recur and again assume an infective character."

WEALDSTONE.—Dr. Butler, in referring to an outbreak in November (22 cases) states that it was due to an "overlooked case occurring in a large family of children. From this unfortunate case most of the cases certified in that month were directly due." He adds, "if proper care had been taken with the original case probably at the most the disease would not have extended to more than two or three children of the same family instead of implicating six different households."

Of a total 54 cases during the year 44 were treated at home by the fever nurse employed by the District Council to carry out the Milne Treatment. Dr. Butler states that the results "were again entirely satisfactory, both in preventing spread of infection to other inmates of the household and the avoidance of serious complications in any of the cases."

It is necessary to point out that figures are not given as to the composition of these households and the number of persons who might be regarded as susceptible to infection.

WILLESDEN.—In this area there was increased prevalence of scarlet fever. The case-rate was 3.1 per 1,000, which is higher than any year since 1909, when it was 4.4.

The next table gives the cases and deaths in age groups in each district, also the case and death-rates per 1,000.

Ruislip-Northwood	2·96	22	1	3	13	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Southall-Norwood ..	3·79	112	—	22	84	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Southgate ..	2·51	94	1	22	54	9	8	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·02
Staines ..	2·05	14	—	2	8	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sunbury ..	0·43	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Teddington..	1·51	28	—	8	11	5	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·00
Tottenham ..	4·01	585	3	120	382	49	28	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Twickenham.	3·75	119	—	18	80	17	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uxbridge ..	1·61	17	—	3	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wealdstone..	4·15	54	—	6	35	11	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wembley ..	1·80	22	—	4	15	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·04
Wilkesden ..	3·08	504	3	92	347	46	16	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·01
Wood Green	3·67	185	1	34	117	23	10	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yiewsley ..	5·46	24	—	4	17	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Rural.</i>																	
Hendon ..	3·83	58	—	10	39	6	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·06
South Mimms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Staines ..	2·55	61	—	19	38	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uxbridge ..	0·72	7	—	2	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
County ..	3·12	3,768	36	773	2,475	338	136	10	24	1	14	8	—	1	—	—	0·019

Diphtheria.

The total number of notified cases of this complaint in 1913 was 1,652, the largest number since 1900. This number gives a case-rate of 1.37 per 1,000 persons living, which is, however, lower than that of any year during the period mentioned except 1912, 1911, 1910 and 1903. On examination of the diagram showing the incidence of diphtheria since 1900 there is indication of a slight progressive decrease in the prevalence of the disease.

The corrected number of deaths was 119, equivalent to a death-rate of 0.098, which, it is satisfactory to note, is one of the lowest recorded since 1900, as is also the fatality rate of 7.3 per cent. of cases.

With the power which local authorities possess for supplying diphtheria antitoxin free of charge to practitioners, and the recognized fact, based on the results of experience, that the earlier in the course of this disease this remedy is given the less the fatality, it is incumbent on medical men to seize the earliest opportunity in availing themselves of this aid in treating the disease.

In order to arrive at a diagnosis in doubtful cases, as soon as possible, local authorities have provided medical men with facilities for having bacteriological examination of material made, usually free of cost, and it follows from what has been said above that they should not hesitate to make use of these facilities in any case where the

symptoms suggest the possibility of diphtheria. At the same time it is not advisable to delay giving antitoxin until the result of bacteriological examination is obtained.

In the following table figures are given, showing the number of cases, deaths and rates in the County since 1900, together with the various rates in Middlesex and the adjoining County of London:—

Diphtheria and Membranous Croup.

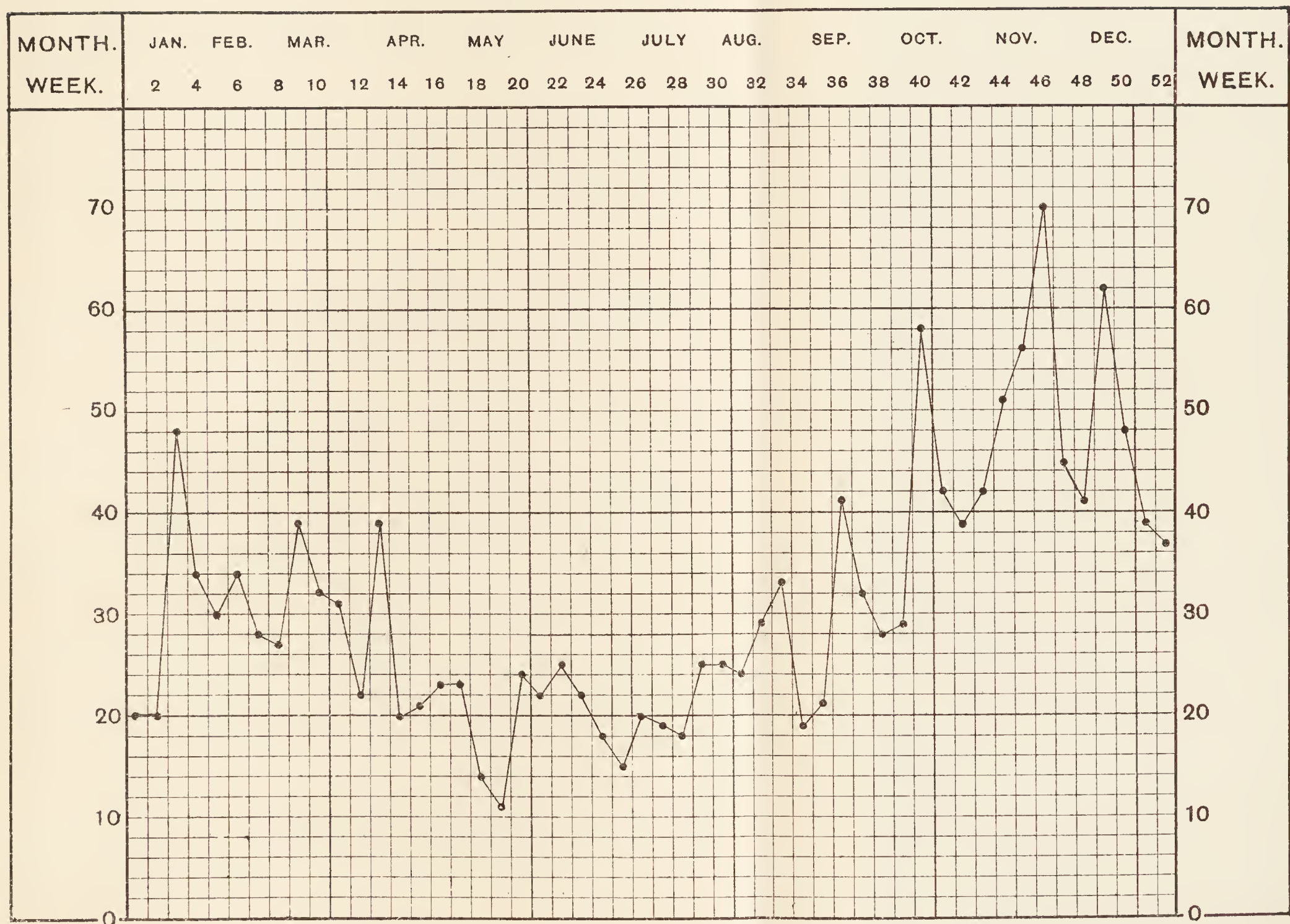
Middlesex.					London.		
Year.	Cases.	Corrected deaths.	Case-rate	Death-rate	Case mortality per cent.	Case-rate	Death-rate*
			Per 1,000 living.				
1901	1,462	181	1·83	0·226	12·3	2·68*	0·29
1902	1,495	218	1·80	0·265	14·5	2·31*	0·25
1903	1,145	132	1·33	0·153	11·5	1·68*	0·16
1904	1,480	139	1·67	0·156	9·3	1·56*	0·16
1905	1,361	134	1·48	0·145	9·8	1·39*	0·12
1906	1,498	141	1·57	0·147	9·3	1·71*	0·15
1907	1,469	154	1·48	0·156	10·4	1·85*	0·16
1908	1,641	152	1·60	0·148	9·2	1·64*	0·15
1909	1,639	163	1·54	0·153	9·6	1·39*	0·13
1910	1,302	97	1·18	0·088	7·4	1·13*	0·09
1911	1,424	125	1·25	0·110	8·7	1·64*	0·14
1912	1,471	107	1·26	0·092	7·2	1·58*	0·10
1913	1,652	119	1·37	0·098	7·3	1·70†	0·09

* From Annual Summary of Registrar-General.

† From Statistics of the Incidence of Notifiable Infectious Diseases, Local Government Board.

DIPHTHERIA AND MEMBRANOUS CROUP.

WEEKLY NOTIFICATIONS, 1913.



The more noteworthy references to diphtheria in the local reports are as follows:—

ACTON.—Dr. Thomas refers to the decrease in fatality and discusses the possible causes of this. Earlier diagnosis and improved methods of treatment, in his opinion, possibly account for the decrease.

CHISWICK.—Dr. Brebner draws attention to the gratuitous supply of antitoxin to doctors and emphasizes the importance of its early use.

EDMONTON.—Dr. Lawrence refers to the excessive number of cases in the autumn, as regards which a special report was asked for by the Local Government Board.

ENFIELD.—Dr. Warren reports that out of 171 cases admitted to hospital in only 34 had a dose of antitoxin been given by the medical man before sending the patient in. The necessity of starting the treatment at the earliest possible period is emphasized.

FINCHLEY.—Dr. Prior reports that the doctors in the district make full use of the facilities provided for supplying antitoxin, which can be obtained at the Council Offices at any hour day or night.

GREENFORD.—Two cases occurred; in both advantage was taken of antitoxin supplied by the local authority, and both patients recovered.

HANWELL.—Dr. Hope draws attention to the fact that the District Council provide antitoxin free of charge and

“that, although this is generally known, only 12 applications have been made.” A total of 27 cases were notified, of which two were fatal.

RUISLIP-NORTHWOOD.—A total of nine cases occurred. Dr. Hignett reports that eight children caught the infection from one child who attended school whilst suffering from a nasal discharge which, on bacteriological examination, was found to be diphtheritic. All the children in the school were examined on three occasions and swabs taken where suspicion arose. The outbreak ceased after three weeks.

SOUTHALL-NORWOOD.—Diphtheria was very prevalent during the end of 1913 and the early part of 1914, and the outbreak is dealt with at detailed length by Dr. Windle. Personal infection appears to have had much influence in the spread, and he notes that a “considerable number of the notifications related to children who were in all respects well, but who had diphtheria germs in the throat or nose, so-called carrier cases, the majority having been discovered in the course of inquiries in the public Elementary Schools.”

A total of 250 swabs were taken in these inquiries.

In regard to the use of antitoxin, supplied free by the District Council in necessitous cases, Dr. Windle points out the necessity of early treatment, and the hope is expressed that doctors will avail themselves in the future more freely of the facilities provided for obtaining it.

HENDON (RURAL).—Dr. Romer refers to an outbreak in the Parish of Pinner as follows :—“The milk supply was at once suspected as being the source of infection. . . . 1

examined the suspected dairy and the three farms from which its milk was obtained. I found all in good order, and no cases of sickness in any places visited among either the employees or animals. Samples of milk were taken from each farm and the dairy, and tested bacteriologically for the diphtheria bacillus, with negative results in every case. I then decided to take swabs of each employee's throat, beginning at the dairy. This was done; the result was very satisfactory, two carriers of the disease being discovered."

After this no further cases occurred for three weeks, when three more cases arose. All contacts were swabbed, and two more carriers were discovered amongst children. The schools were kept under close examination, and children showing suspicious signs swabbed by the Medical Officer of Health and the School Medical staff, and the outbreak ceased.

In the following table figures as to diphtheria prevalence in each district are given:—

Enteric Fever.

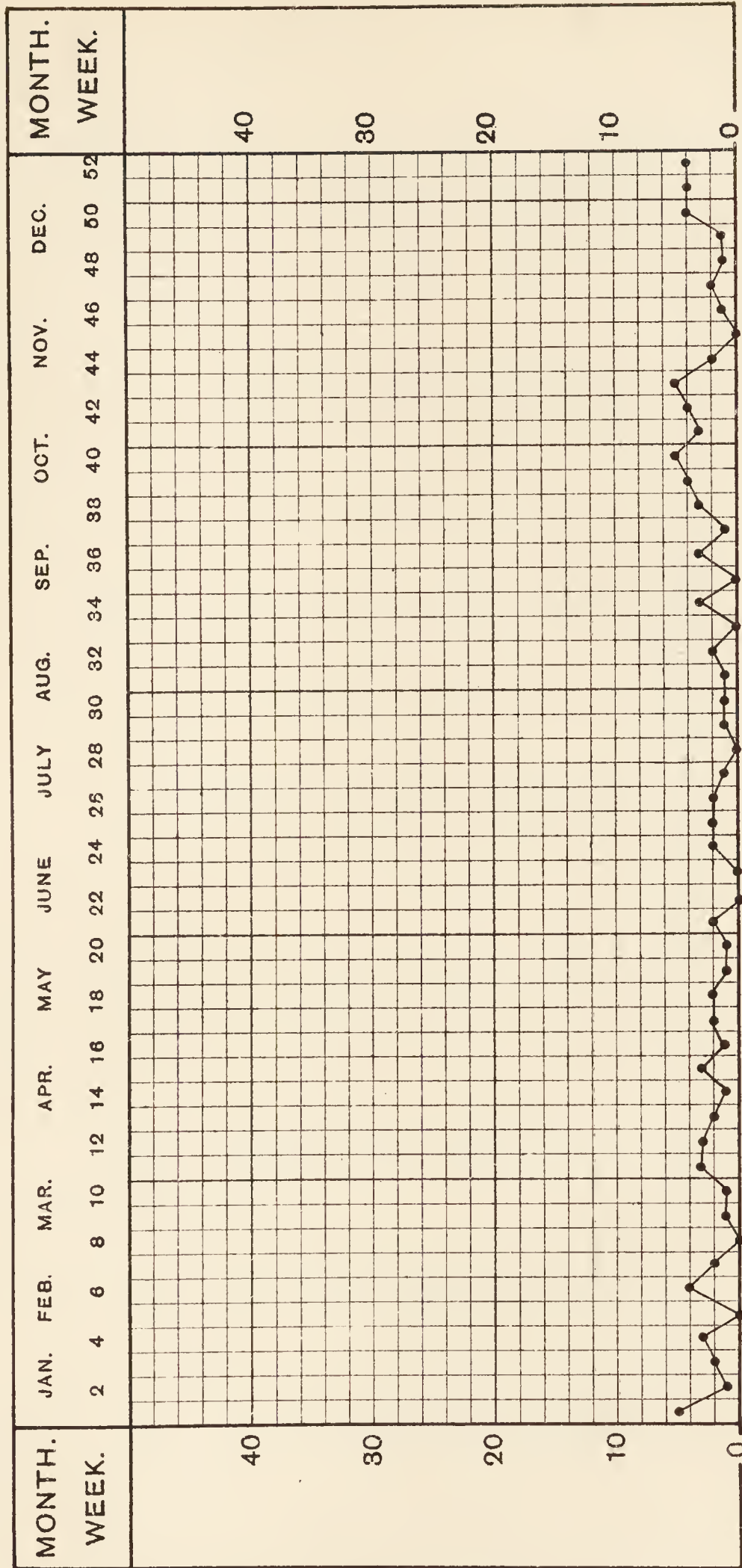
In the next table are given the number of cases of enteric or typhoid fever which were notified in 1913, and the number of deaths.

It will be seen from the table, which gives the rates since 1900, that there is a continued decline in the case and death-rates. The figures for London are also given.

The case-rate was 0·08 per 1,000 living, and the death-rate 0·015.

ENTERIC FEVER.

WEEKLY NOTIFICATIONS, 1913.



Enteric Fever.

Year.	Middlesex.				London.	
	Cases.	Deaths corrected.	Case-rate Per 1,000 persons living.	Death-rate per cent.	Case-rate Per 1,000 persons living.	Death-rate*
1901	482	86	0·60	0·107	0·70*	0·11
1902	575	106	0·69	0·127	0·73*	0·12
1903	356	51	0·41	0·059	0·51*	0·08
1904	302	46	0·34	0·051	0·41*	0·06
1905	281	51	0·30	0·055	0·33*	0·05
1906	386	52	0·40	0·054	0·34*	0·06
1907	228	38	0·23	0·038	0·29*	0·04
1908	199	39	0·19	0·038	0·28*	0·05
1909	179	27	0·16	0·025	0·22*	0·03
1910	198	39	0·18	0·035	0·26*	0·04
1911	172	28	0·15	0·024	0·23*	0·03
1912	118	25	0·10	0·021	0·16*	0·03
1913	99	19	0·08	0·015	0·17†	0·02

* From the Annual Summary of the Registrar-General.

† From Statistics of the Incidence of Notifiable Infectious Diseases, Local Government Board.

It will be seen from the table which gives the distribution of the cases in the different sanitary districts of the County that in none was there anything in the nature of an outbreak. For the most part the cases are sporadic, and it is frequently found impossible to trace the possible source of infection.

As regards source of infection, the following may be stated as the result of the comments made by the local Medical Officers of Health.

A total of 99 cases were notified. Of these, in four instances there was evidence that the consumption of shell fish had probably given rise to the complaint; in three instances the possibility of fried fish being the cause is suggested; in three cases, all of which occurred in one house, it is thought that personal infection from an unrecognized attack of the disease in the person of the mother a few months earlier was the cause.

Of the 99 cases, in 13 there was evidence that it was not contracted within the districts concerned.

In one of these cases the patient partook of all his meals outside the district. Two patients were persons just arrived from West Africa, and they both showed signs of illness on the voyage. Two cases were contracted whilst travelling on the Continent.

Enteric (Typhoid) Fever, 1913.—Age Distribution of Cases and Deaths, together with Case- and Death-rates.

Enteric Fever.

59

District.	Case-rate per 1,000 living.	CASES NOTIFIED.						DEATHS RECORDED.						Death-rate per 1,000 living.		
		All Ages.	Under 1 year.	1-5.	5- 15.	15- 25.	25- 45.	45 and up.	All Ages.	Under 1 year.	1-5.	5- 15.	15- 25.		25- 45.	45 and up.
URBAN.																
Acton ..	0·06	4	—	—	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brentford ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chiswick ..	0·04	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ealing (<i>Borough</i>) ..	0·07	5	—	—	2	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Edmonton ..	0·11	8	—	—	2	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enfield ..	0·03	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Feltham ..	0·17	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Finchley ..	0·13	6	—	—	1	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Friern Barnet ..	0·05	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Greenford ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hampton ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hampton Wick ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hanwell ..	0·04	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Harrow ..	0·05	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hayes ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hendon ..	0·24	11	—	—	2	2	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Heston & Isleworth ..	0·06	3	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hornsey (<i>Borough</i>) ..	0·11	10	—	—	—	3	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kingsbury ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ruislip-Northwood ..	0·13	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Enteric Fever.

Enteric (Typhoid) Fever, 1913.—Age Distribution of Cases and Deaths, &c.—continued.

District.	Case-rate per 1,000 living.	CASES NOTIFIED.						DEATHS RECORDED.						Death-rate per 1,000 living.			
		All Ages.	Under 1 year.	1-5.	5- 15.	15- 25.	25- 45.	45 and up.	All Ages.	Under 1 year.	1-5.	5- 15.	15- 25.		25- 45.	45 and up.	
Southall-Norwood..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·02
Southgate ..	0·10	4	—	—	3	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Staines ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sunbury ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·05
Teddington..	0·05	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·03
Tottenham ..	0·07	11	—	—	2	2	6	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Twickenham	0·03	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uxbridge ..	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wealdstone	0·15	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·08
Wembley ..	0·24	3	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	0·02
Willesden ..	0·11	18	—	2	6	5	3	2	4	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—
Wood Green	0·01	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yiewsley ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
RURAL.																	
Hendon ..	0·06	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	0·06
South Mimms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Staines ..	0·04	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uxbridge ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
County ..	0·08	99	—	3	25	23	34	14	19	—	—	4	4	8	3	—	0·015

COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX, 1913.

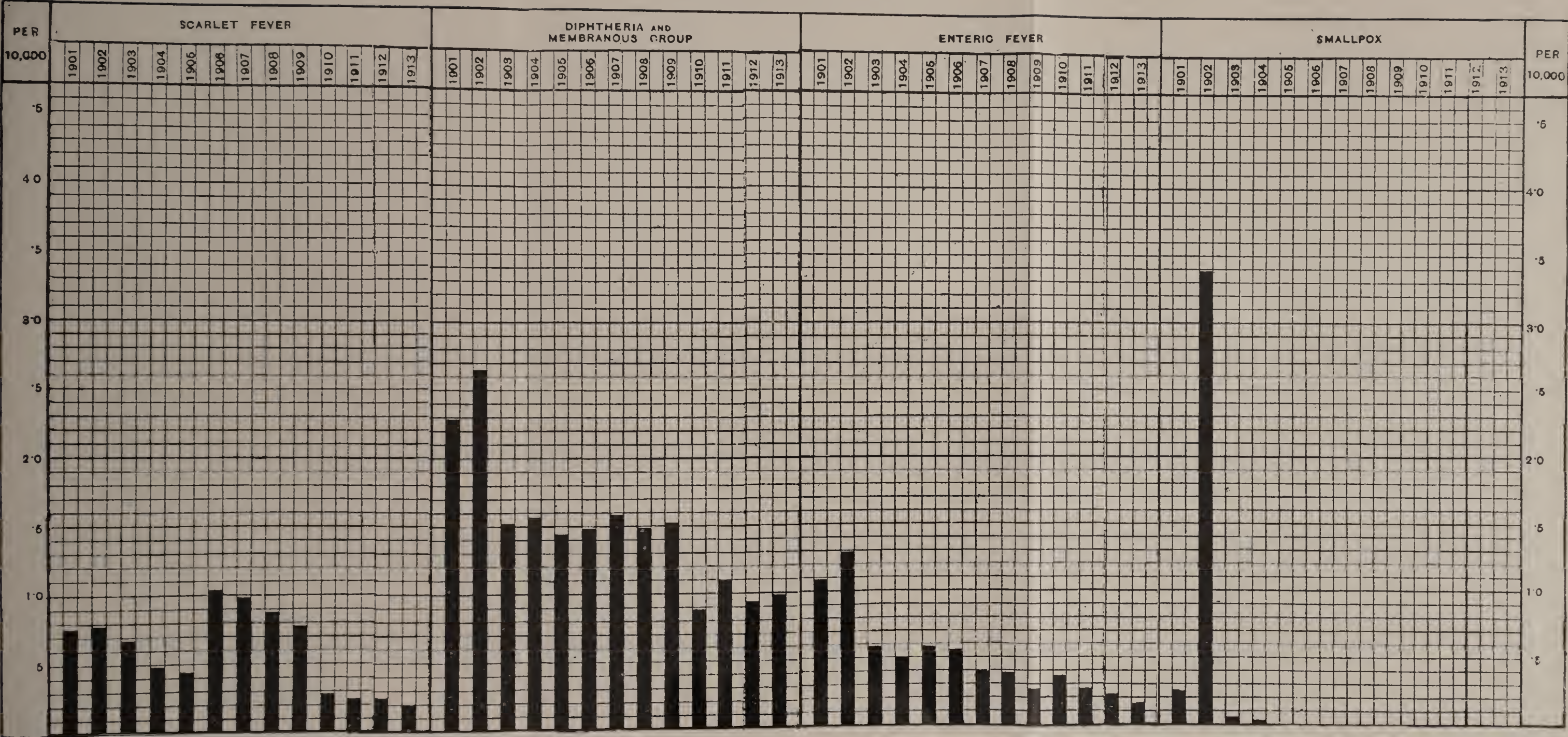


DIAGRAM 5,
SHOWING DEATH-RATES PER 10,000 PERSONS LIVING.

Puerperal Fever.

The cases of this disease notified were 59 in number, equal to a case-rate of 2·1 on the registered births. The following table shows the number in each year since 1900 :—

Puerperal Fever.

Year.	Cases notified.	Deaths (corrected).	Case-rate per 1,000 Births. registered.
1901	35	35	1·5
1902	42	38	1·7
1903	48	37	1·9
1904	56	46	2·1
1905	53	45	2·0
1906	56	38	2·0
1907	53	41	1·9
1908	46	34	1·6
1909	56	38	2·0
1910	41	19	1·5
1911	70	33	2·5
1912	69	27	2·5
1913	59	20	2·1

Further reference to this complaint will be found in a later section of the report dealing with the administration of the Midwives Act.

The number of cases and deaths in each district will be found in the following table :—

Puerperal Fever, 1913.

District.					Cases notified.	Deaths.
<i>Urban.</i>						
Acton .. .. .	..	..	..	..	5	1
Brentford .. .. .	..	..	..	..	—	1
Chiswick .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1	1
Ealing (<i>Borough</i>) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	—	—
Edmonton .. .. .	..	..	..	..	2	1
Enfield .. .. .	..	..	..	..	5	1
Feltham .. .. .	..	..	..	..	—	—
Finchley .. .. .	..	..	..	..	4	2
Friern Barnet .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1	1
Greenford .. .. .	..	..	..	..	—	—
Hampton .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1	—
Hampton Wick .. .. .	..	..	..	..	—	—
Hanwell .. .. .	..	..	..	..	—	1
Harrow .. .. .	..	..	..	..	—	—
Hayes .. .. .	..	..	..	..	—	—
Hendon.. .. .	..	..	..	..	1	—
Heston and Isleworth.. .. .	..	..	..	..	6	1
Hornsey (<i>Borough</i>) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	2	1
Kingsbury .. .. .	..	..	..	..	—	—
Ruislip-Northwood .. .. .	..	..	..	..	—	—
Southall-Norwood .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1	—
Southgate .. .. .	..	..	..	..	—	—
Staines .. .. .	..	..	..	..	—	—
Sunbury .. .. .	..	..	..	..	—	—
Teddington .. .. .	..	..	..	..	3	2
Tottenham .. .. .	..	..	..	..	7	3
Twickenham .. .. .	..	..	..	..	4	1
Uxbridge .. .. .	..	..	..	..	—	—
Wealdstone .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1	1
Wembley .. .. .	..	..	..	..	—	—
Willesden .. .. .	..	..	..	..	11	2
Wood Green .. .. .	..	..	..	..	3	—
Yiewsley .. .. .	..	..	..	..	—	—
<i>Rural.</i>						
Hendon .. .. .	..	..	..	..	—	—
South Mimms .. .. .	..	..	..	..	—	—
Staines .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1	—
Uxbridge .. .. .	..	..	..	..	—	—
Total .. .. .	..	..	..	..	59	20

Typhus, Relapsing Fever, Cholera.

No cases of any of these diseases are recorded.

Erysipelas.

The number of cases of this complaint notified in the County in recent years is as set out in the following table :—

Erysipelas.

Year.	Cases.	Deaths corrected.
1901	641	27
1902	691	36
1903	591	28
1904	661	42
1905	655	31
1906	793	25
1907	644	18
1908	641	22
1909	664	27
1910	652	17
1911	727	24
1912	684	27
1913	619	19

The distribution of these cases amongst the different districts is shown in the next table :—

*Erysipelas, 1913.**Cases and Deaths.*

District.					Cases notified.	Deaths.
<i>Urban.</i>						
Acton..	..	..	..	..	33	1
Brentford	..	..	..	..	11	—
Chiswick	..	..	..	..	30	—
Ealing (<i>Borough</i>)	..	..	..	..	45	—
Edmonton	..	..	..	..	52	2
Enfield	..	..	..	..	32	—
Feltham	..	..	..	..	6	—
Finchley	..	..	..	..	7	—
Friern Barnet	..	..	..	..	8	—
Greenford	..	..	..	..	2	—
Hampton	..	..	..	..	3	—
Hampton Wick	..	..	..	..	—	—
Hanwell	..	..	..	..	20	—
Harrow	..	..	..	..	4	—
Hayes..	..	..	..	..	4	—
Hendon	..	..	..	..	17	1
Heston & Isleworth..	..	..	..	..	24	1
Hornsey (<i>Borough</i>)	..	..	..	..	26	1
Kingsbury	..	..	..	..	—	—
Ruislip-Northwood..	..	..	..	..	1	—
Southall-Norwood	..	..	..	..	8	—
Southgate	..	..	..	..	22	2
Staines	..	..	..	..	1	—
Sunbury	..	..	..	..	—	—
Teddington	..	..	..	..	9	1
Tottenham	..	..	..	..	76	2
Twickenham	..	..	..	..	6	—
Uxbridge	..	..	..	..	7	—
Wealdstone	..	..	..	..	8	—
Wembley	..	..	..	..	2	—
Willesden	..	..	..	..	93	6
Wood Green..	..	..	..	..	33	1
Yiewsley	..	..	..	..	6	—
<i>Rural.</i>						
Hendon	..	..	..	..	1	—
South Mimms	..	..	..	..	2	1
Staines	..	..	..	..	18	—
Uxbridge	..	..	..	..	2	—
Total					619	19

COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX, 1913.

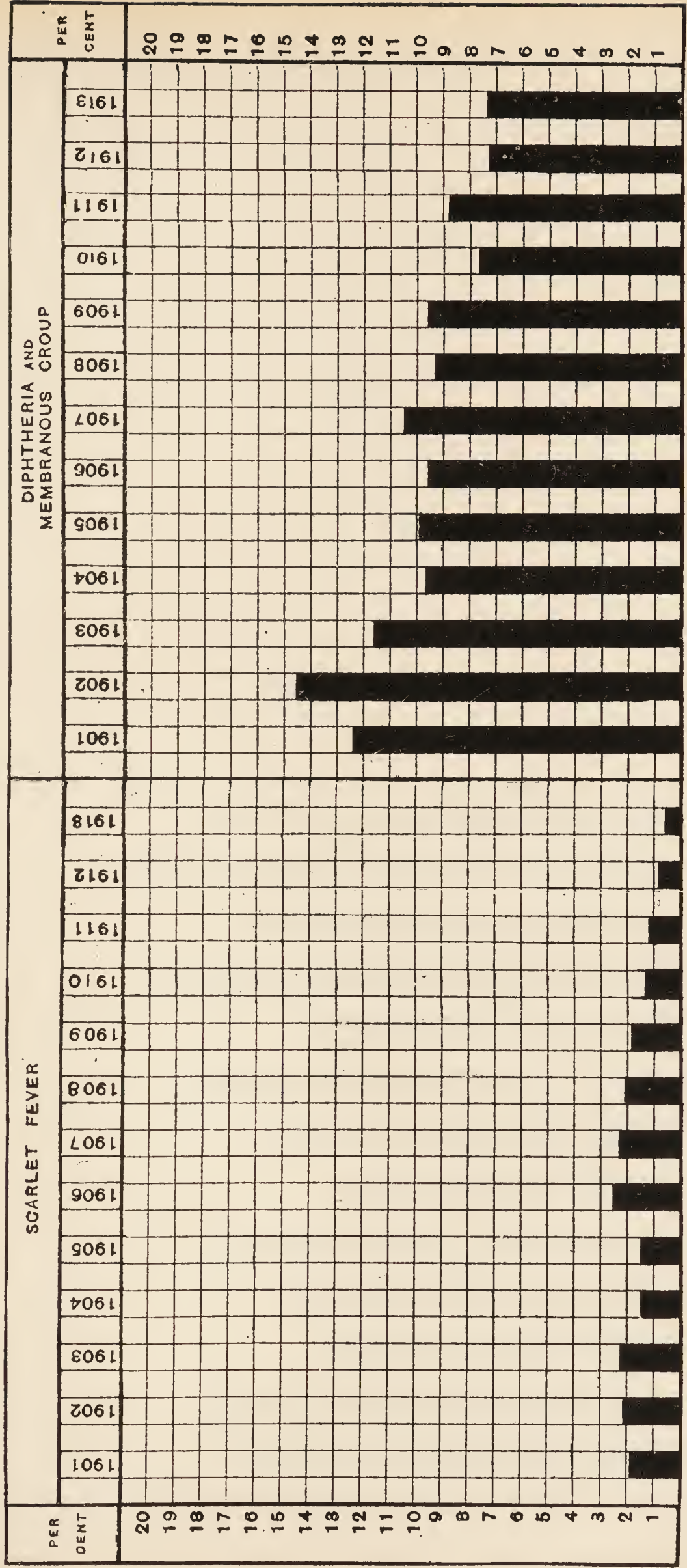


DIAGRAM 7,
SHOWING MORTALITY PER CENT. OF CASES NOTIFIED.

COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX, 1913.

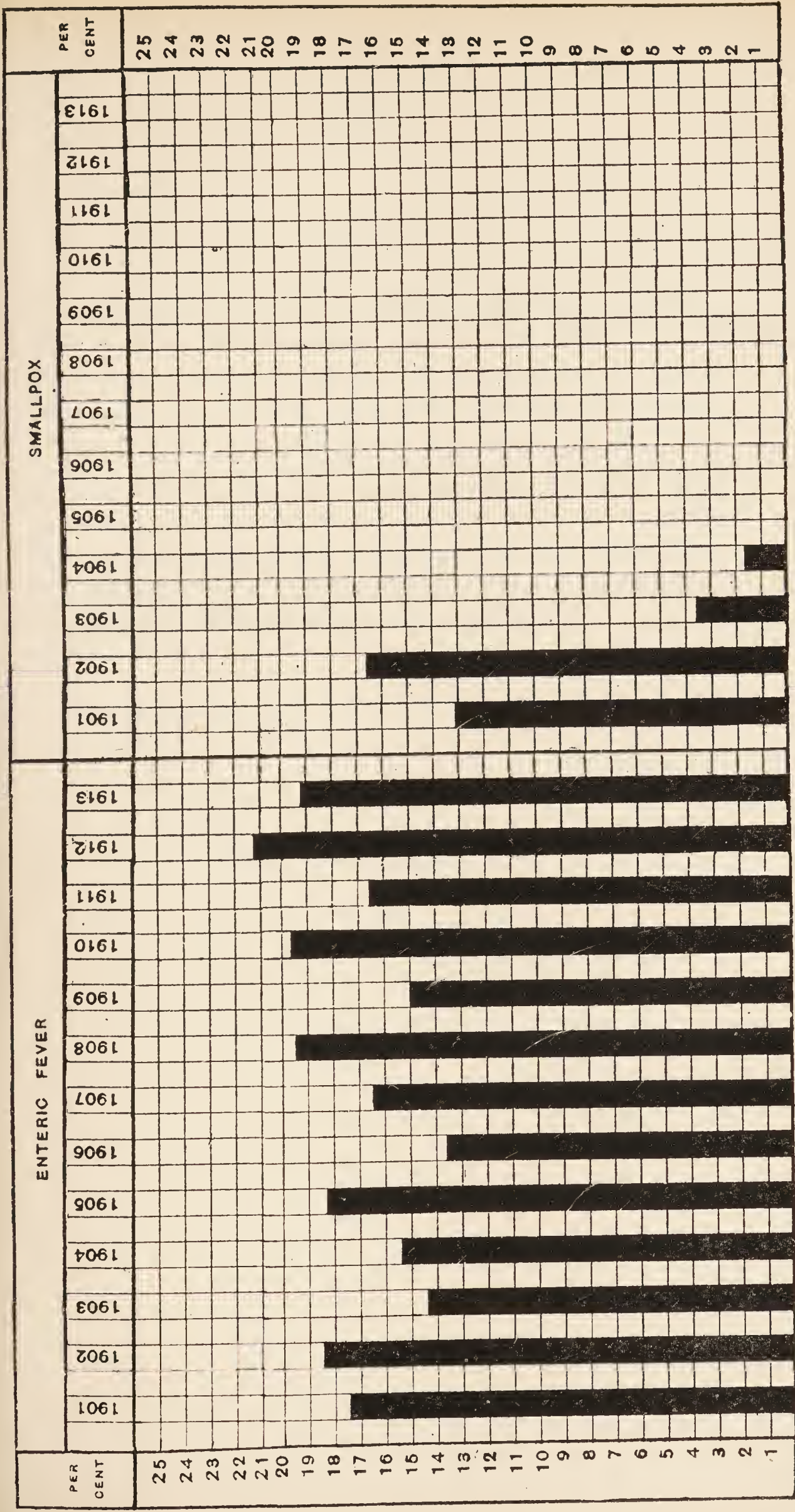


DIAGRAM 8,
SHOWING MORTALITY PER CENT. OF CASES NOTIFIED.

Measles.

During 1913 a total of 377 deaths occurred from measles. This is the highest number recorded since 1900, and the death-rate (0·31 per 1,000) is, with the exception of that of four years, viz., in 1902, 1904, 1909, and 1911, the highest which has taken place during the same period. This follows upon a year having a low death-rate (0·13), and assuming that the death-rate may be taken as an index of the prevalence of the complaint, this fact exemplifies the characteristic of the complaint to occur with increased prevalence at intervals of every two years.

The figures for each year since 1900 are shown in the next table.

Measles.

Year.			Corrected deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000 persons.
1901	..	..	174	0·21
1902	..	..	275	0·33
1903	..	..	249	0·29
1904	..	..	331	0·37
1905	..	..	176	0·19
1906	..	..	247	0·25
1907	..	..	258	0·26
1908	..	..	222	0·21
1909	..	..	348	0·32
1910	..	.	101	0·09
1911	..	..	436	0·38
1912	..	..	155	0·13
1913	..	..	377	0·31

In Diagram 6 the death-rate from measles is shown in graphic form for each year since 1900.

In reference to the remark above as to the tendency to a recurrence of the disease every two years, it may be pointed out that in 1912 a large number of the local medical officers of health in the County pointed to the absence of any prevalence of the complaint.

For 1913, however, a considerable proportion note the fact that the complaint became epidemic during the early part of the year.

This epidemic appears to have commenced in many of the districts, *e.g.*, Chiswick, Edmonton, Enfield, Heston and Isleworth, and Tottenham, at the end of 1912, to have been continued into the spring of 1913, and during this period it also appeared in other areas of the County.

In connection with this prevalence it is interesting to note that in the district of Greenford measles has been compulsorily notifiable for some years. It was found, however, during the early part of 1913, that the epidemic had already spread freely in the community before cases were notified. This failure of compulsory powers to secure the notification of the first cases, together with the facts that a voluntary system of notification of cases by school teachers has been instituted by the Education Committee of the County, and that the inhabited parts of the district have now lost to a large extent their previously isolated character induced the District Council to ask the consent of the Local Government Board for the revoking of compulsory notification, and this revocation has since been granted.

In the following table detailed figures are given showing the deaths in each district and at different ages of life.

Measles, 1913.—Ages at Death.

District.	All ages.	Under 1 year.	1-2.	2-5.	5- 15.	15- 25.	25- 45.	45- 65.	65 and up.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
<i>Urban.</i>									
Acton	25	2	15	6	2	—	—	—	—
Brentford	17	1	6	7	2	1	—	—	—
Chiswick	21	5	6	5	5	—	—	—	—
Ealing (<i>Borough</i>) ..	7	—	2	4	1	—	—	—	—
Edmonton	48	11	20	9	8	—	—	—	—
Enfield	8	—	3	5	—	—	—	—	—
Feltham	7	3	—	3	1	—	—	—	—
Finchley	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Friern Barnet ..	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Greenford	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hampton	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hampton Wick ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hanwell	7	2	2	3	—	—	—	—	—
Harrow	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hayes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hendon	22	5	8	5	4	—	—	—	—
Heston & Isleworth..	38	8	18	10	2	—	—	—	—
Hornsey (<i>Borough</i>)..	12	2	6	3	1	—	—	—	—
Kingsbury	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ruislip-Northwood ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Southall-Norwood ..	17	6	4	2	4	—	1	—	—
Southgate	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Staines	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sunbury	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Teddington	2	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Tottenham	32	5	14	9	4	—	—	—	—
Twickenham	3	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—
Uxbridge	6	1	1	2	1	—	1	—	—
Wealdstone	6	2	1	2	1	—	—	—	—
Wembley	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Willesden	69	11	29	20	7	1	1	—	—
Wood Green	12	2	3	6	1	—	—	—	—
Yiewsley	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Rural.</i>									
Hendon	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
South Mimms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Staines	12	—	10	2	—	—	—	—	—
Uxbridge	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
County	377	67	153	103	49	2	3	—	—

Whooping Cough.

The deaths and death-rates for the last few years are as follows :—

Whooping Cough.

Year.			Deaths (corrected).	Death-rate per 1,000.
1901	..	..	238	0·29
1902	..	..	225	0·27
1903	..	..	363	0·42
1904	..	..	172	0·19
1905	..	..	324	0·35
1906	..	..	179	0·18
1907	..	..	341	0·34
1908	..	..	163	0·16
1909	..	..	222	0·21
1910	..	..	177	0·16
1911	..	..	258	0·22
1912	..	..	219	0·18
1913	..	..	148	0·12

The total number shows a decrease compared with the deaths in 1911 and 1912.

In a few of the district reports it is recorded that whooping cough was prevalent at one or other period of the year, but not to any marked extent.

The difficulty of obtaining control over the spread of infection in whooping cough is considerable, owing to the fact that often the earliest intimation of its presence is obtained from the death returns.

The deaths recorded in each area are given in the following table :—

Whooping Cough, 1913.—Ages at Death.

District.	All ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 2 years.	2 and under 5 years.	5 and under 15 years.	15 and under 25 years.	25 and under 45 years.	45 and under 65 years.	65 and upwards.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
<i>Urban.</i>									
Acton.. ..	15	5	7	3	—	—	—	—	—
Brentford	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chiswick	9	3	4	1	1	—	—	—	—
Ealing (<i>Borough</i>)	5	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Edmonton	9	—	4	3	2	—	—	—	—
Enfield	3	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Feltham	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Finchley	3	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Friern Barnet	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Greenford	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hampton	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hampton Wick	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hanwell	9	4	2	3	—	—	—	—	—
Harrow	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Hayes	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Hendon	8	3	4	1	—	—	—	—	—
Heston and Isleworth	9	4	2	2	1	—	—	—	—
Hornsey (<i>Borough</i>).. ..	8	4	3	1	—	—	—	—	—
Kingsbury	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ruislip-Northwood	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Southall-Norwood	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Southgate	5	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Staines	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sunbury	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Teddington	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tottenham	10	4	2	4	—	—	—	—	—
Twickenham.. ..	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Uxbridge	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wealdstone	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wembley	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Willesden	23	9	9	5	—	—	—	—	—
Wood Green	6	3	2	1	—	—	—	—	—
Yiewsley	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Rural.</i>									
Hendon	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Mimms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Staines	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uxbridge	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
County	148	63	49	31	5	—	—	—	—

COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX, 1913.

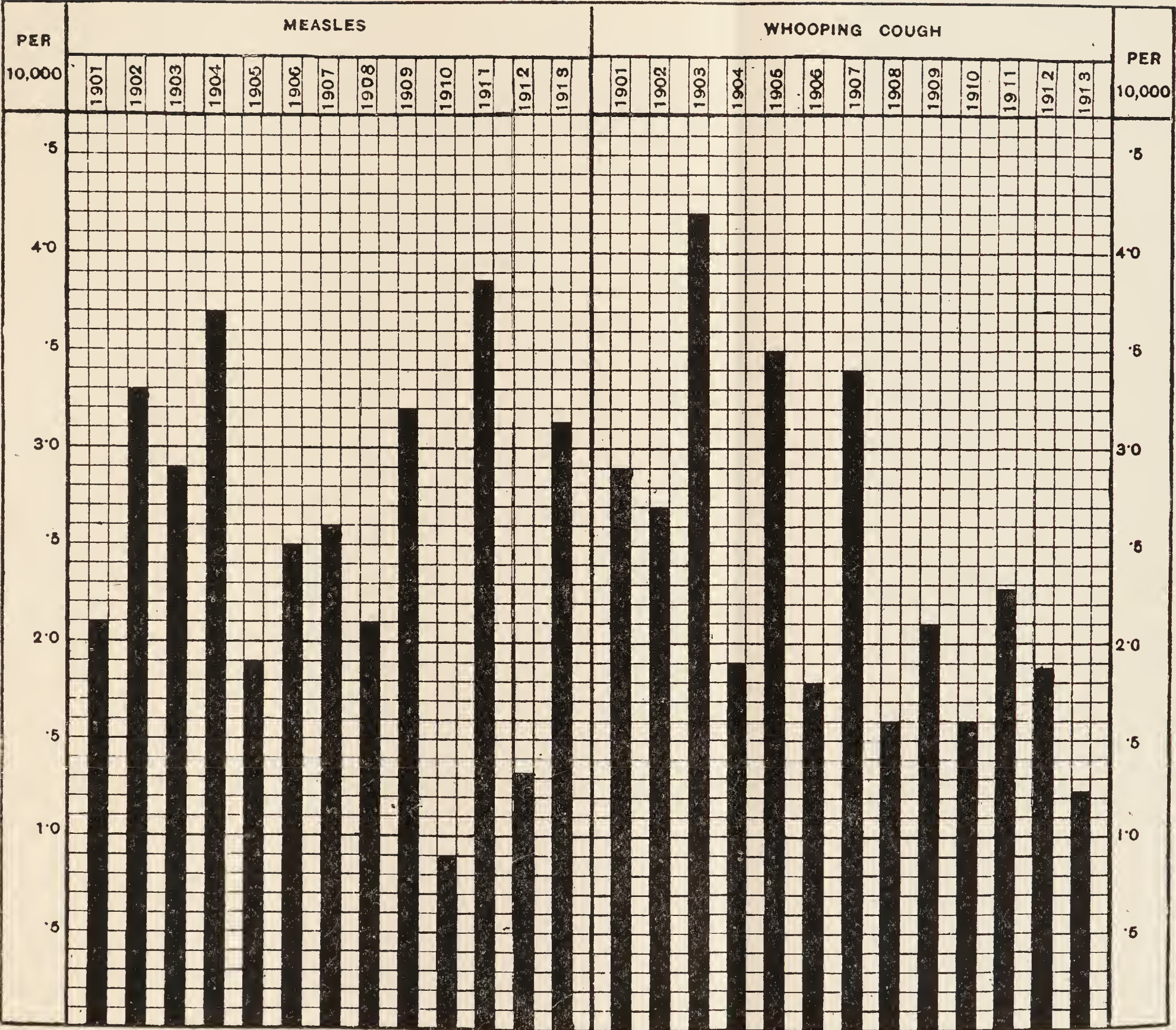


DIAGRAM 6,
SHOWING DEATH-RATES PER 10,000 PERSONS LIVING.

Diarrhœa.

In the following table the deaths at all ages from diarrhœa are set out:—

Diarrhœa.

Year.			Deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000 living.
1901	..	..	723	0·90
1902	..	..	465	0·56
1903	..	..	449	0·52
1904	..	..	1,128	1·26
1905	..	..	547	0·59
1906	..	..	1,106	1·15
1907	..	..	275	0·27
1908	..	..	457	0·44
1909	..	..	297	0·28
1910	..	..	146	0·13
1911	..	..	1,357	1·19
1912	..	..	198	0·17
1913	..	..	463	0·38

Regarded as a complaint which it may be possible to reduce by public health measures, importance attaches more especially to the occurrence of diarrhœa amongst young children.

Accordingly in the following table are set out the figures since 1900, showing the number of deaths in each year of children under one year of age :—

Diarrhæa—Deaths under one year of age.

Year.			Deaths.	Rate per 1,000 births.
1901	..	..	600	26·6
1902	..	..	385	16·1
1903	..	..	346	13·6
1904	..	..	922	34·9
1905	..	..	453	17·0
1906	.	..	883	32·6
1907	..	..	225	8·1
1908	..	..	358	12·8
1909	..	..	247	8·9
1910	..	..	126	4·6
1911	..	..	1,053	38·5
1912	..	..	156	5·6
1913	..	..	360	12·9

Phthisis and other Tuberculous Disease.

The deaths and death-rates from “consumption,” or tuberculosis of the lungs, and from all forms of tuberculosis are given in the following table for 1913 and the preceding years since 1900 :—

Year.	Phthisis or Pulmonary Tuberculosis.		All Forms of Tuberculosis.	
	Deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000 living.	Deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000 living.
1901	752	0·94	1,139	1·42
1902	843	1·01	1,277	1·54
1903	788	0·91	1,221	1·42
1904	993	1·11	1,428	1·60
1905	858	0·93	1,230	1·33
1906	876	0·91	1,291	1·35
1907	888	0·89	1,257	1·26
1908	899	0·88	1,267	1·23
1909	876	0·82	1,264	1·19
1910	794	0·72	1,187	1·08
1911	853	0·75	1,202	1·06
1912	896	0·76	1,191	1·02
1913	917	0·76	1,213	1·00

Since 1908 a series of Orders have come into force empowering the Local Government Board to make Regulations for the purpose of the compulsory notification of cases of tuberculosis.

The earlier Regulations only partially provided for notification.

It is not necessary here to enter into the scope of these, since they have been dealt with in previous reports, and

inasmuch as an Order was issued in December, 1912, which revoked all previous Orders and Regulations and which gave the Board power to make new Regulations,

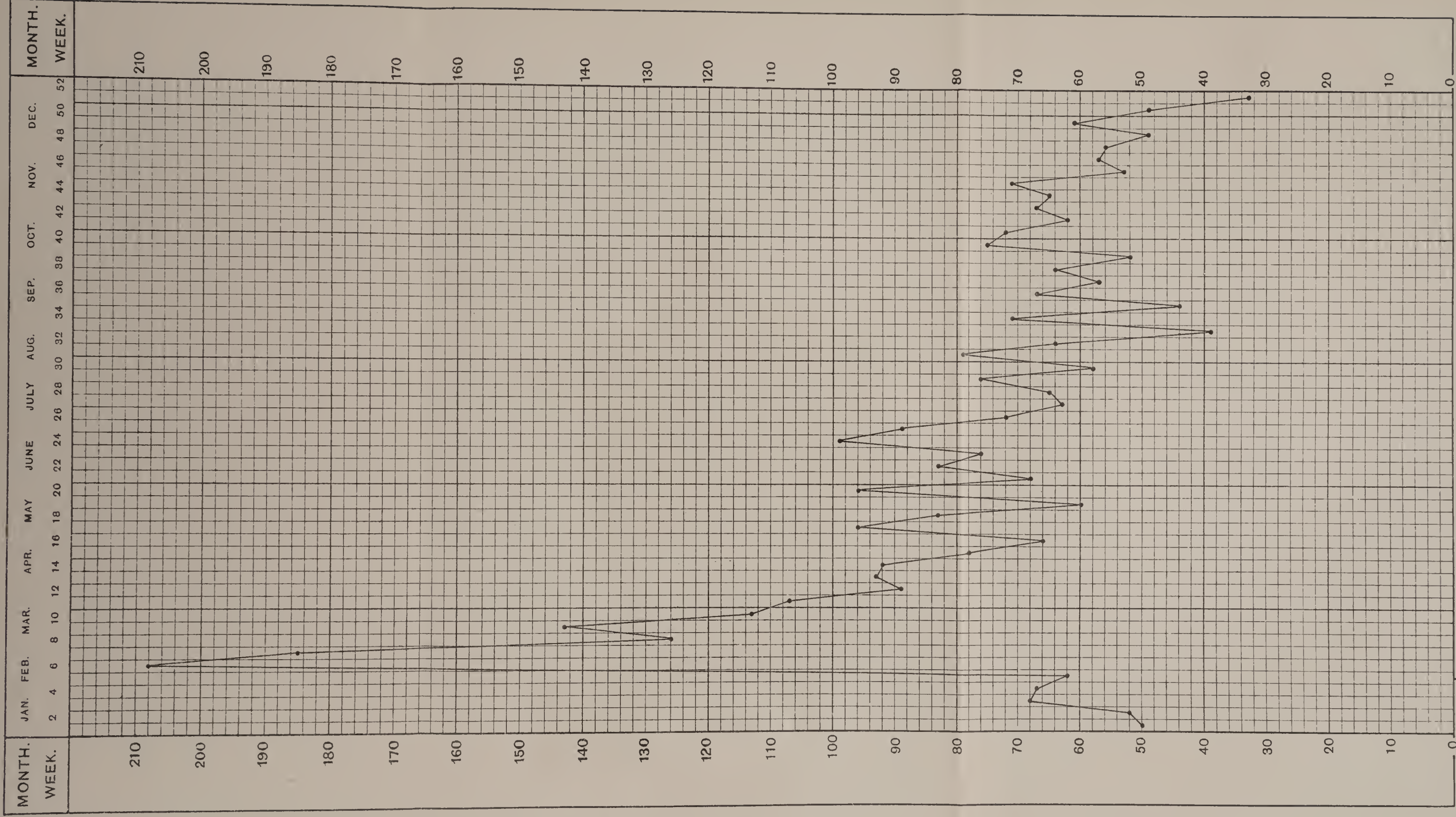
These were made and came into force on 1st February, 1913.

The present Regulations make it compulsory upon every medical practitioner to notify all cases of tuberculosis, whether affecting the lungs or other parts of the body.

The following table shows the total cases notified in each district during 1913, *i.e.*, during January under the old and since then under the new Regulations. The number of deaths in each area is also given :—

TUBERCULOSIS.

WEEKLY NOTIFICATIONS, 1913.



→ All forms of Tuberculosis notifiable on & after Feb. 1st, 1913.

Phthisis and other Tuberculous Disease, 1913.

District.	Deaths from all forms of Tuber- culosis.	Notifica- tions of Phthisis or Pulmonary Tuber- culosis.	Notifica- tions of other forms of Tuber- culosis.	Total, all forms of Tuber- culosis.
<i>Urban.</i>				
Acton	76	159	42	201
Brentford	23	46	18	64
Chiswick	47	128	31	159
Ealing (<i>Borough</i>) ..	49	120	55	175
Edmonton	103	247	75	322
Enfield	60	118	56	174
Feltham	7	6	5	11
Finchley	26	55	35	90
Friern Barnet ..	11	15	17	32
Greenford	2	—	—	—
Hampton	8	13	7	20
Hampton Wick ..	3	4	1	5
Hanwell	20	42	10	52
Harrow	12	21	17	38
Hayes	9	11	2	13
Hendon	39	121	50	171
Heston and Isleworth	42	98	36	134
Hornsey (<i>Borough</i>)..	69	176	70	246
Kingsbury	—	1	—	1
Ruislip-Northwood ..	2	6	2	8
Southall-Norwood ..	28	55	32	87
Southgate	35	48	26	74
Staines	4	21	6	27
Sunbury	6	10	—	10
Teddington	23	25	18	43
Tottenham	164	427	214	641
Twickenham	33	66	31	97
Uxbridge	22	24	13	37
Wealdstone	12	23	2	25
Wembley	6	23	8	31
Willesden	165	368	146	514
Wood Green	60	127	45	172
Yiewsley	2	8	3	11
<i>Rural.</i>				
Hendon	13	18	9	27
South Mimms	1	—	—	—
Staines	22	48	22	65
Uxbridge	9	11	9	20

Under the new Regulations which came into force on 1st February, 1913, known as the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1912, it is provided that each local Medical Officer of Health shall send to the Medical Officer of Health of the County a weekly return of the notifications received, setting out full details as to each notification.

In order to obtain uniformity in these returns the County Council decided to furnish each district with forms upon which they should be made.

From the particulars obtained, the following table has been compiled.

This table refers to the notifications made by medical practitioners under Article 5 of the Regulations (Form A):—

Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1912.

Summary of notifications during the period from 1st February, 1913, to the end of the week ending 3rd January, 1914.

COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.

Number of Notifications on Form A.														
Age periods.	Primary Notifications.												Total notifications (i.e., including cases previously notified by other doctors).	
	0-1.	1-5.	5-10.	10-15.	15-20.	20-25.	25-35.	35-45.	45-55.	55-65.	65 and upwards.	No age given.		Total.
Pulmonary Males ..	6	27	75	51	82	122	329	290	159	83	22	15	1,261	1,350
Pulmonary Females ..	2	24	64	64	97	158	304	207	114	45	21	17	1,117	1,226
Non-pulmonary Males ..	22	111	163	77	54	29	46	25	15	3	5	8	558	596
Non-pulmonary Females	13	73	112	77	47	25	54	29	11	3	4	4	457	490
Totals	48	235	414	269	280	334	733	551	299	134	52	44	3,393	3,662

In addition to notification by medical practitioners, the Regulations require (Article 6) that School Medical Inspectors shall make a weekly notification of children in attendance at Public Elementary Schools whom they find suffering from tuberculosis (Form B).

They also require (Article 7) that Medical Officers of Poor-Law Institutions and of Sanatoria shall make a weekly return of all cases admitted to these two classes of Institutions (Form C).

The following table shows the number of notifications made under these two headings :—

	Number of Notifications by School Medical Inspectors. (Form B.)				Number of Notifications on Form C admitted to	
	Primary Notifications.				Poor Law Institutions.	Sanatoria.
	Under 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	Total.		
Pulmonary Males ..	0	18	10	28	88	281
Pulmonary Females ..	0	13	23	36	34	151
Non-pulmonary Males ..	0	17	12	29	3	5
Non-pulmonary Females ..	0	12	16	28	0	12
Totals	0	60	61	121	125	449
Total Notifications (i.e., including cases previously notified by other doctors).					123	

In the report of last year reference was made to the fact that, consequent upon the special provisions for dealing with tuberculosis contained in the National Insurance Act, 1911, and the Finance Act, 1911, a Scheme for dealing with this disease, upon the lines recommended by the Departmental Committee in their interim report issued in April, 1912, was framed for the whole area of the County and was passed by the County Council in October, 1912.

This Scheme was approved by the Local Government Board on the 6th February, 1913. Steps were then taken for the purpose of putting the Scheme into operation and for appointing the staff necessary to initiate it.

The Scheme includes :—

(1) *Dispensary Treatment*—

The provision of Tuberculosis Dispensaries serving definite areas, and staffed by expert medical officers working in a consultative capacity with the medical practitioners and in intimate relationship with the local Medical Officers of Health.

(2) *Institutional Treatment*—

- (a) The provision of Sanatorium accommodation.
- (b) The provision of Hospital beds for cases requiring observation, treatment, education and isolation.

The Scheme provides for the treatment of all classes of the community whether insured or uninsured, and is applicable to the County as a whole.

The *insured* part of the community are treated under an agreement with the Middlesex Insurance Committee. This agreement in the first instance was for one year, and under it the Committee pays to the County Council, so far as its Sanatorium Fund allows, the actual cost of maintenance of patients in institutions and a proportion of the cost of the upkeep of the Dispensaries.

Those patients who are *uninsured* are either members of the family of an insured person, and approach the County Council in this way, or are patients referred by their own doctors. These persons are seen in consultation with, or on communicating with, the private practitioner concerned. With regard to payment, they are given treatment on the basis, where their financial circumstances permit, of a contribution being made by them towards the cost of treatment.

(1) DISPENSARIES.

Under the Scheme the County is divided into five separate Dispensary Areas, each of which is in charge of a Tuberculosis Officer. The Scheme also provides for the appointment of Assistant Tuberculosis Officers in the two largest Areas.

In April, 1913, the five Tuberculosis Officers were appointed from among 119 applicants for the positions, and they took up their duties as Officers of the Public Health Department of the County Council shortly afterwards.

Until suitable premises for Dispensaries could be obtained for each of the Areas, and in the situations which

had been agreed upon after conference with the local Sanitary Authorities, these Officers carried out their work temporarily from the Central Office, and visited all patients applying for treatment at their homes after communicating with the Panel or private doctor concerned.

The Dispensary Areas and the Tuberculosis Officer in charge of each are as follows :—

Area 1—Dr. Cogill :—

This Area comprises Enfield, Edmonton, Tottenham.

Area 2—Dr. Dobson :—

This Area comprises Hornsey, Finchley, Friern Barnet, Hendon, Southgate, Wood Green, South Mimms (Rural).

Area 3—Dr. Macleod Munro :—

This Area comprises Harrow, Kingsbury, Ruislip-Northwood, Wealdstone, Wembley, Willesden, Hendon (Rural).

Area 4—Dr. Atkinson :—

This Area comprises Acton, Ealing (Borough), Greenford, Hanwell, Hayes, Southall-Norwood, Uxbridge (Urban), Yiewsley, Uxbridge (Rural).

Area 5—Dr. Norton :—

This Area comprises Brentford, Chiswick, Feltham, Hampton, Hampton Wick, Heston and Isleworth, Staines (Urban), Sunbury, Teddington, Twickenham, Staines (Rural).

In addition to the Tuberculosis Officers, the Dispensary staff consists of one or more nurses, a clerk-dispenser, and a resident caretaker at each.

The appointments of one nurse and the clerk-dispenser for each of the Dispensary Areas were made in October, 1913.

In each of the Dispensary Areas the Scheme provides for the establishment of a Head Dispensary and two or more Sub-Dispensaries according to the needs of the district (*see Table, p. 265*).

In Area No. 5 the County Council purchased, for use as the Head Dispensary, the Old Cottage Hospital at Hounslow, in which there already existed ward accommodation. With a view to utilizing the latter efficiently in connection with the Scheme for tuberculosis, a new wing has been erected, which, together with the alterations carried out to the old building, provides accommodation for 17 cases of tuberculosis under observation in addition to the dispensary, laboratory, office, &c.

At this Institution the following indoor nursing staff is to be appointed:—

1 charge nurse	..	£45 rising by £5 annually to £60 per annum, with indoor uniform, board, lodging and washing.
3 nurses (having had 3 years' training)		£30 rising by £1 10s. annually to £34 10s. per annum, with indoor uniform, board lodging and washing.
1 maid	.. ..	£20 with board, lodging and washing.

A resident porter and his wife, the latter to act as cook.

In Area No. 4, as suitable and convenient premises could not be found for a Head Dispensary, a plot of ground, adjoining the site of the proposed Ealing Court House in Green Man Lane, has been purchased and a Dispensary is being built, in accordance with plans submitted to and approved by the Local Government Board.

Considerable difficulty has been met with in obtaining suitable premises which could be rented for the purpose of Dispensaries in the positions which had been agreed upon with the local Sanitary Authorities, but by the end of 1913 a number of premises had been secured, in some the necessary alterations for their use as Dispensaries had been made and they were already in use, whilst in others these alterations were being made.

A table is given at the end of this report (Table 4, p. 265) showing the premises which were open and in use a short time later in 1914. The table also gives the situation of the different Dispensaries and other details relating to them.

The number of cases which came under the Tuberculosis Officers during the period which intervened between the dates when they took up their duties (May and June, 1913) and the 31st March, 1914, was—*insured* patients, 1,201; *non-insured* patients, 404, or a total of 1,605.

(2) INSTITUTIONAL TREATMENT.

It is convenient to deal with this under the sub headings of—

- (a) *Sanatoria*, and
- (b) *Hospitals*.

Before referring specifically to each of these, it may be pointed out that on the 1st July, 1913, the County Council took over the liability for the maintenance of insured patients under its agreement with the Insurance Committee, and in November, 1913, owing to the fact that several applications for treatment had already been received from non-insured persons, it was decided to commence dealing with this portion of the community.

From 1st July up to the 31st December, 1913, the total number of persons who had been sent to Institutions was as follows :—

—	Total.	Discharged before 31st Dec., 1913.	In Institution on 31st Dec., 1913.
Sanatoria ..	319	213	106
Hospital .	93	55	38
Total ..	412	268	144

(a) Sanatorium Treatment.

The County Council does not at present own any Institution for the treatment of Sanatorium cases, but agreements have been made with some Institutions for this form of treatment, and cases are also sent from time to time as opportunities occur to Institutions with which the County Council has not entered into any formal agreement for the reception of cases.

Patients recommended for Sanatorium treatment are principally dealt with at Clare Hall Sanatorium under an

agreement with the Middlesex Districts Joint Small-Pox Hospital Board. An agreement was entered into with this body for the use of not less than 80 beds, from the 1st July, 1913, upon terms varying with the number of patients under treatment.

An agreement was also entered into in July with the authorities of the Margaret Street Hospital for Consumption for the reservation of 12 beds at Fairlight Sanatorium, Hastings, for a period of one year.

Several cases have also been sent to other Sanatoria, and through Brompton Hospital to Frimley Sanatorium.

The following statement gives the number of Middlesex cases in Sanatoria at the 31st December, 1913 :—

Clare Hall Sanatorium, South Mimms	..	84
Fairlight Sanatorium, Hastings	.. ..	12
Frimley Sanatorium	.. .. .	4
Royal National Hospital, Ventnor	.. ..	2
Benenden Sanatorium, Kent	.. ..	1
Eversfield Sanatorium, Sussex	.. ..	1
King Edward VII Sanatorium, Midhurst	..	1
Pinewood Sanatorium, Wokingham	..	1
		<hr/>
		106
		<hr/>

In July, 1913, after full inquiries and consideration, the Public Health Committee came to the conclusion that it would be desirable in the best interests of the County that a Sanatorium for the reception of cases of consumption should be owned and managed by the County Council, and upon their recommendation the County Council approved

of the principle of the purchase of a site and the erection or purchase of a Sanatorium.

(b) Hospital Treatment.

Cases suited for treatment in Institutions of this class are such as are too advanced to be sent to a Sanatorium, but which are capable of improvement by nursing and treatment which they cannot get at home, needing education in their mode of life, and requiring isolation or observation.

If possible, the Institutions should be easily accessible to the friends.

An agreement was completed with the Metropolitan Asylums Board for the provision of 30 beds at the Northern Hospital, Winchmore Hill, for these cases, and patients are also being sent to Brompton Hospital as vacancies occur.

The County Council are in negotiation with the Urban District Council of Willesden for the treatment of 20 Hospital cases at their Isolation Hospital.

There is a pressing need for additional accommodation.

The following statement gives the number of Hospital cases under treatment on the 31st December, 1913 :—

Northern Hospital, Winchmore Hill..	..	26
Brompton Hospital .. .. .	..	10
Royal Sea Bathing Hospital (surgical)	..	2
		—
		38

Cancer.

In the following table are shown the number of deaths and the death-rates due to all forms of cancer amongst residents in the County :—

Cancer.

Year.			Deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000 living.
1901	..	..	642	0·80
1902	..	..	665	0·80
1903	..	..	731	0·85
1904	..	.	712	0·80
1905	..	..	788	0·85
1906	..	..	836	0·87
1907	..	..	856	0·86
1908	..	..	873	0·85
1909	..	..	962	0·90
1910	..	..	914	0·83
1911	..	..	1,005	0·88
1912	..	..	1,090	0·93
1913	..	..	1,151	0·95 .

Isolation Hospital Accommodation.

The facts as to Hospital provision are given under two heads:—

- (1) Hospitals for ordinary infectious diseases, *i.e.*, scarlet fever, diphtheria, and typhoid fever.
- (2) Hospitals for smallpox.

(1) HOSPITALS FOR ORDINARY INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The information is set out under different headings in tabular form from returns made by the Medical Officers in 1912, and has been brought up to date from the facts given by the local Medical Officers of Health in their reports or otherwise.

Other information connected with this subject, which does not lend itself to being dealt with in the table, has been added in Notes immediately following.

Hospital Provision.

<i>District.</i> Acreage of site, and if area for further extension.	Whether buildings consist of permanent brick structures or temporary structures.	Number of separate ward pavilions, wards, and accommodation in each. Diseases for which used.	Whether separate administration block. Accommodation for staff.	Outbuildings. Form of disinfecting apparatus.	Remarks, and whether cases are admitted from outside districts.
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Acton.</i> 4 acres. Room for extension.	Permanent; 1 pavilion erected of ferro-con- crete.	4 pavilions — (a) 36 beds, scarlet fever; (b) 14 beds, scarlet fever; (c) 14 beds, diphtheria; (d) observation ward of 3 rooms with accom- modation for 3, 3, and 1 beds respectively. The latter used for observation pur- poses and enteric fever patients.	Yes. In the adminis- trative block there is accommodation for 9 nurses and 4 maids. A cottage has been rented close to the hospital which has accom- modation for 6 nurses and 4 maids.	Brick laundry, am- bulance shed, disin- fectant and mortuary buildings. No por- ter's lodge. Manlove, Allott's steam disinfecting apparatus.	Steam for heating, &c., obtained from refuse des- tructor. Cases admitted from other districts when accommo- dation permits.
<i>Brentford.</i> 1½ acres, about. No room for extension.	1 permanent brick building. 1 corrugated iron building.	(1) Brick building, 3 wards, 29 beds — scarlet fever. (2) Iron building, 2 wards, 11 beds — diphtheria, or enteric if necessary, also as discharge block when not otherwise in use.	Yes. Accommodation for 1 matron, 4 nurses, 2 maids.	Brick building for laundry and steam disinfectant. Corru- gated iron building for mortuary and ambulance. Also a discharge block. Steam disinfecting apparatus.	5 cases of diph- theria from Isle- worth Infirmary and 7 cases of scarlet fever from the Urban District of Hanwell were admitted during 1913.

<i>Chiswick.</i> About 3 acres. Area for further extension.	Permanent brick structures.	1 block of 4 wards for 16 adult patients—scarlet fever; 2 small wards for 4 adult patients—diphtheria or enteric fever, as required, or as discharge ward.	Yes. Consists of 2 sitting-rooms, 4 bedrooms, kitchen, &c.	Laundry, ambulance, mortuary, and disinfecting buildings in 1 block. Porter's lodge (2 bedrooms, sitting-room, kitchen, &c.) and discharge block. Washington Lyons' steam apparatus.	Cases from Slough are admitted.
<i>Waling.</i> About 3 acres.	Yes. Permanent brick structures.	2 pavilions containing 54 beds for scarlet fever; each pavilion contains 2 large and 2 small wards. There are 2 playrooms upstairs which can accommodate 20 beds in addition. 1 pavilion for enteric fever and diphtheria, containing 5 wards, including the old kitchen with a total of 15 beds. 1 pavilion of 11 beds (2 wards) used for diphtheria when needed.	Separate administrative block containing dining-room, matron's sitting-room, dispensary, housemaid's pantry, kitchen, scullery and larders, matron's bedroom, 4 nurses' rooms (4 additional nurses' rooms are to be erected shortly), 3 maids' rooms (2 double-bedded) and 1 bath-room.	Laundry and disinfecting block; ambulance and mortuary block; discharge block; porter's lodge, containing 2 rooms for porter, 1 waiting room, 3 bedrooms for night nurses, and 1 bathroom. Thresh's steam disinfector.	Patients are taken in from Hanwell Urban District when there is room to spare.

<i>District.</i> Acreage of site, and if area for further extension.	Whether buildings consist of permanent brick structures or temporary structures.	Number of separate ward pavilions, wards, and accommodation in each. Diseases for which used.	Whether separate administration block. Accommodation for staff.	Outbuildings. Form of disinfecting apparatus.	Remarks, and whether cases are admitted from outside districts.
I	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Edmonton and Enfield Joint Hospital.</i> 27 acres. Plenty of room for extension.	Brick buildings except Block V, Block VI, and bungalow sew- ing room, which are of galvan- ized iron and wood.	The hospital contains 163 beds, as follows:—Block I, 2 beds—observation; Block II, 26 beds—scarlet fever; Block III, 26 beds—scarlet fever; Block IV, 26 beds— scarlet fever; Block V, 18 beds—scarlet fever; Block VI, 13 beds—diphtheria; Block VII, 26 beds—diph- theria; Block VIII, 14 beds—enteric fever; Block IX, 12 beds—cubicles.	Yes. 1 bedroom, R.M.O.; 42 bed- rooms for 53 staff; nurses' and matron's dining-rooms; sit- ting-rooms for R.M.O., matron, assistant matron, sisters, nurses, ser- vants; board-room, telephone - room, linen-room, bunga- low for sewing, and 2 stores.	Laundry and disin- fecting station, mortuary, bacterio- logical laboratory, porter's lodge, discharge block, engineer's cottage— brick; bungalow— galvanized iron and wood. Thresh's steam disin- fecter.	Yes, at 7s. per day.
<i>Feltham</i> ..	—	—	—	—	See Staines.

<i>Finchley</i> ..	—	—	—	See Hornsey and Hendon (Urban), and notes at end of Table.
<i>Friern Barnet</i>	—	—	—	By arrangement 6 beds available for cases of scarlet fever, diphtheria, or enteric fever, at the Southgate District Council Isolation Hospital.
<i>Greenford</i> ..	—	—	—	See notes at end of Table.
<i>Hampton.</i> 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ acres at present in use.	Permanent brick structures.	1 pavilion block of 4 wards, with 2 kitchens, 2 bathrooms and lavatory accommodation. 1 ward—4 beds (adults). 3 wards—2 beds each (adults). Scarlet fever—2 wards. Diphtheria—2 wards. One of the latter used for enteric fever as occasion requires.	Yes. 1st floor—3 bedrooms and bathroom. Ground floor—sitting-room office, kitchen and scullery.	Laundry and disinfecting rooms, mortuary, ambulance house, porter's lodge with discharging wards attached. Washington Lyons' steam disinfecter.
				Patients are admitted from Kingston, and occasionally from Teddington and Hampton Wick; such admissions being left to the discretion of the Medical Superintendent.

<i>District.</i> Acreage of site, and if area for further extension.	Whether buildings consist of permanent brick structures or temporary structures.	Number of separate ward pavilions, wards, and accommodation in each. Diseases for which used.	Whether separate administration block. Accommodation for staff.	Outbuildings. Form of disinfecting apparatus.	Remarks, and whether cases are admitted from outside districts.
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Hampton Wick</i>	—	—	—	—	See Hampton and notes at end of Table.
<i>Hanwell</i>	—	—	—	—	See Ealing and notes at end of Table.
<i>Harrow.</i> Nearly 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres. No room for fur- ther exten- sion. Sewage farm adjoins hospital.	Permanent brick buildings.	2 separate ward pavilions. 2 wards for scarlet fever cases. Accommodation, 10 and 5 patients respectively. 2 wards for diphtheria or typhoid cases. Accommo- dation, 6 and 3 cases re- spectively.	Yes. Matron's room, nurses' room, ser- vants' room, 1 matron's bedroom, 3 nurses' bedrooms, 2 servants' bed- rooms, and general offices.	Laundry, ambulance shed, mortuary, disinfecting station, and "discharge" block. Thresh's saturated steam disinfecter.	Cases not ad- mitted from other districts. The Council have decided to in- crease the accommodation for scarlet fever.

Hayes	—	—	—	—	See Uxbridge Joint Hospital Board.
Hendon Urban. The present temporary oc- cupies a site of $\frac{3}{4}$ acre. 2 acres have been ap- proved by the Local Government Board for a permanent hospital.	Temporary cor- rugated iron and wood.	2. 1 containing 3 wards and small observation ward for scarlet fever; 17 beds. 1 containing 2 wards for diphtheria; 8 beds.	No separate adminis- tration block. Ma- tron's room and 3 small bedrooms.	Laundry, ambulance shed and mortuary attached. Washington Lyon apparatus.	Cases admitted occasionally to oblige other districts. The provision of a permanent hospital jointly with Finchley has been decided on. Additional tem- porary accom- modation for nursing staff is being provided, pending the erection of the new hospital.

District. Acreage of site, and if area for further extension.	Whether buildings consist of permanent brick structures or temporary structures.	Number of separate ward pavilions, wards, and accommodation in each. Diseases for which used.	Whether separate administration block. Accommodation for staff.	Outbuildings. Form of disinfecting apparatus.	Remarks, and whether cases are admitted from outside districts.
1	2	3	4	5	6
<p><i>Heston and Isleworth</i></p> <p>Present site about 3½ acres. Area for further extension about 6 acres.</p>	<p>Permanent brick structures.</p>	<p>4 pavilions. Scarlet fever pavilion—2 large wards and 2 small wards; 28 patients at 1,500 cub. ft. per patient, or 22 patients at 2,000 cub. ft. per patient. Convalescent pavilion—2 wards and day room; 14 patients at 1,500 cub. ft. per patient and using beds in day room. 8 patients at 2,000 cub. ft. per patient and not using beds in day room. Diphtheria and enteric pavilion—2 large wards and 2 small wards; 14 patients at 1,500 cub. ft. per patient, 11 patients at 2,000 cub. ft. per</p>	<p>Separate administrative block containing matron's bed and sitting-room; 8 bedrooms for nurses and a dining-room; 4 bedrooms for maids; also porter's lodge.</p>	<p>Permanent brick structures, comprising laundry, ambulance shed and mortuary.</p> <p>Washington Lyon Steam Disinfecter.</p>	<p>This is a joint hospital for cases occurring in the Borough of Richmond and the Urban District of Heston and Isleworth. No definite number of beds set apart for either Authority, but about 24 beds are available for Heston and Isleworth. Hospital maintained in</p>

proportion to rateable value, i.e., Richmond pays £3 to £2 paid by Heston and Isleworth.

Cases admitted by arrangement from Finchley and Wood Green, and in 1913, 1 case admitted from Friern Barnet.

See notes at end of Table.
See Uxbridge Joint Hospital.

Laundry and disinfecting chamber, mortuary, stables, and coach-house for ambulances and coachman's cottage. Steam disinfecter.

Yes; accommodation for matron, 24 sisters and nurses, 13 servants, 4 laundry maids, and 1 resident medical officer.

patient. Observation pavilion—2 wards; 5 patients at 1,500 cub. ft. or 4 patients at 2,000 cub. ft. Total—45 patients on a 2,000 cub. ft. basis, and 61 patients on a 1,500 cub. ft. basis. Cases of puerperal fever admitted if accommodation available.

5 pavilions. 12 wards. Total beds 130, generally distributed among various diseases, as follows:—scarlet fever, 80; diphtheria, 42; typhoid fever, 8; but some of the smaller wards are used for scarlatina or diphtheria, according to demand. Puerperal fever and erysipelas cases also admitted.

Permanent brick buildings.

Hornsey.
9½ acres

Kingsbury ..
Ruislip-Northwood

<i>District.</i> Acreage of site, and if area for further extension.	Whether buildings consist of permanent brick structures or temporary structures.	Number of separate ward pavilions, wards, and accommodation in each. Diseases for which used.	Whether separate administration block. Accommodation for staff.	Outbuildings. Form of disinfecting apparatus.	Remarks, and whether cases are admitted from outside districts.
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Southall- Norwood.</i> About 3 acres. Plenty of room on site for further extension.	Permanent brick buildings.	2 blocks of 2 wards each. (a) Pavilion block, 2 large wards and an emergency ward—scarlet fever. (b) Iso- lation block, 2 small wards containing 8 beds—diph- theria. Additional accommodation used for convalescent pa- tients is provided in a circular Berthon hospital at rear of pavilion block.	Separate administra- tion block. Matron's sitting-room, nurses' sitting-room, dis- pensary, and usual offices on ground floor; 4 bedrooms and lavatory accom- modation on first floor; 2 bedrooms on second floor.	Laundry, ambulance, mortuary and dis- infecting rooms; also porter's lodge and discharge block. Thresh's Current Steam Disinfecter.	Cases are not admitted from other districts. Also see notes at end of Table.
<i>Southgate.</i> 9 acres. Room for further extension.	Permanent brick buildings.	(a) Pavilion with 2 wards, 10 beds—scarlet fever. (b) Pavilion with 2 wards, 12 beds—scarlet fever. (c) Isolation pavilion, 4 wards in all, each containing 2 beds. Used for diphtheria and typhoid fever.	Yes. Dining-room, nurses' sitting-room, matrons' sitting- room, 2 bathrooms, and 19 bedrooms.	Laundry, ambulance and mortuary block; porter's lodge. Steam.	Cases admitted by agreement from Friern Barnet and from other districts if accommodation available.

Staines (Urban)	—	—	—	—	See Staines Joint Hospital.
Sunbury ..	—	—	—	—	See Staines Joint Hospital.
Teddington ..	—	—	—	—	See Hampton and notes at end of Table.
Tottenham ..	—	—	—	—	See notes at end of Table.
Twickenham. 8 acres. Room for further extension.	Permanent brick buildings.	1 ward pavilion—2 wards, with a side ward off each; accommodation, 16 beds. 1 day-room upstairs has been converted into a ward for diphtheria. 4 beds. 1 observation block—2 wards, 4 beds. Scarlet fever and diphtheria.	Yes. 7 bedrooms, nurses' sitting-room, matron's sitting-room, and office for medical superintendent.	Outbuildings comprise laundry, ambulance shed, and mortuary. No porter's lodge. Washington Lyon's high-pressure steam disinfecter is about to be installed.	Cases are not admitted from other districts. The Medical Officer of Health reports :— “After prolonged trial one is convinced that special accommodation for diphtheria is required, and this matter is now being brought to the attention of the Health Committee.”

<i>District.</i> Acreage of site, and if area for further extension.	Whether buildings consist of permanent brick structures or temporary structures.	Number of separate ward pavilions, wards, and accommodation in each. Diseases for which used.	Whether separate administration block. Accommodation for staff.	Outbuildings. Form of disinfecting apparatus.	Remarks, and whether cases are admitted from outside districts.
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Uxbridge</i> (Urban)	—	—	—	—	See Uxbridge Joint Hospital.
<i>Wealdstone</i> ..	—	—	—	—	See Hendon (Rural).
<i>Wembley.</i> At sewage farm, and capable of any exten- sion.	Cottage, perma- nent brick. The remaining buildings are temporary structures of corrugated iron.	1 large ward, 8 beds—Scarlet Fever. 1 pavilion of 2 wards, 4 beds in each—Diphtheria.	No. Scarlet Fever staff housed in cottage (5 rooms and scul- lery). Diphtheria staff housed in the diphtheria pavilion (2 rooms and kitchen).	Laundry. Small Thresh's disin- fecting apparatus. A new disinfecting station is to be pro- vided on the site.	Cases from Wem- bley are also sent to Willes- den, and some to Hendon (Rural). The District Council pro- poses to obtain a site for a per- manent isolation hospital.

<i>Willesden.</i> 16 acres. Less than one-half built upon.	See County Report, 1904.	Total beds 166, used thus— Scarlet fever 76, diphtheria 28, enteric fever 20, observation 20, and tuberculosis 20.	See County Report, 1904. A brick built motor garage was erected during 1913, and the stables converted into motor accessory store, workshop and office and telephone room.	No contracts are entered into, but cases are received from other districts when accommodation permits at a charge of 3 guineas per week.
<i>Wood Green</i> ..	—	—	—	See Hornsey.
<i>Yiewsley</i> ..	—	—	—	See Uxbridge Joint Hospital.
<i>Hendon (Rural).</i> Just over 3 acres. Plenty of room for further extension.	Permanent brick buildings.	1 large ward, 5 beds; 1 small ward, 2 beds, for scarlet fever. 1 large ward, 5 beds; 1 small ward, 2 beds, for diphtheria. 1 observation ward with 3 beds on scarlet fever side. The Medical Officer of Health recommends the provision of an observation ward for diphtheria.	Yes. 4 bedrooms for nurses, 2 bedrooms for servants, kitchen, scullery, servants' hall, 2 bathrooms, sitting-room for nurses, and sitting-room for matron. Ambulance shed, laundry, mortuary, and disinfecting block. High-pressure steam disinfectors.	Cases taken by arrangement from Wembley and Walsallstone.

<i>District.</i> Acreage of site, and if area for further extension.	Whether buildings consist of permanent brick structures or temporary structures.	Number of separate pavilions, wards, and accommodation in each. Diseases for which used.	Whether separate administration block. Accommodation for staff.	Outbuildings. Form of disinfecting apparatus.	Remarks, and whether cases are admitted from outside districts.
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>South Mimms</i>	—	—	—	—	See notes at end of Table.
<i>Staines (Joint)</i> 7 acres, of which 4 acres in use and 3 acres are available for further ex- tension.	Permanent brick buildings.	2 pavilions, each containing 2 wards of 8 and 6 beds each, and 2 single-bedded private wards. 1 observation block on cubicle system, 4 beds. Total number of beds, 36. Diphtheria and scarlet fever.	Yes. Accommodation for matron and 9 nurses, also for necessary servants.	Laundry, disinfecting station, mortuary, ambulance shed, &c., porter's lodge and discharge block. Manlove, Alliott & Co.'s steam dis- infector.	The Joint Hos- pital is provided by the following districts:— Staines (Rural). " (Urban). Sunbury. Feltham.
<i>Uxbridge</i> (<i>Joint</i>). About 3 acres. No room for further ex- tension.	All buildings per- manent brick, except one which is made of wood and iron, and at	3 pavilion blocks. (1) 2 wards for 4 beds each, and 2 wards 2 beds in each. (2) 2 wards for 6 beds each. (3) 2 wards for 4 beds each (wood and iron), and	Yes. Bedrooms for 8 nurses, with sitting- room, dining-room, offices, &c.	Laundry, ambulance shed, mortuary, dis- charge block, and porter's lodge. Washington Lyon's steam disinfecter.	On emergencies patients from outside dis- tricts may be admitted with the approval of

the Chairman
and Medical
Officer.

1 small room for 1 bed. (4)
Observation block contains
2 wards with 2 beds in each.
N.B.—This accommodation
is according to the L.G.B.
requirements as to cubical
space.
Scarlet fever and diphtheria
only admitted.

present used
for diphtheria
patients.

Notes.

Finchley.—The provision of a new hospital jointly with Hendon (Urban) has been decided on; in the meantime arrangements have been made by which cases can be admitted to Hornsey Isolation Hospital for a further period of at least two years from March, 1913, when the existing arrangement expired.

A site for the proposed joint hospital with Hendon (Urban), has been found in a convenient and suitable situation and application for its approval has been made to the Local Government Board.

Greenford.—Cases are, by arrangement, taken in at the Ealing Isolation Hospital at a cost of $2\frac{1}{2}$ guineas per patient per week. Owing to the prevalence of Scarlet Fever during the year, a temporary hospital with accommodation for five patients was provided by the adaptation of some existing horticultural buildings. Two women, one whom had had some previous nursing experience, were employed to look after the children.

Hampton Wick.—Cases sent to Hampton Hospital, or Tolworth Joint Hospital, in Surrey. Cases of diphtheria arising in the "Scattered Homes" are sent to Kingston Infirmary

Hanwell.—The District Council have a site at the sewage farm on which to erect a hospital. No further action to erect a permanent building appears to have been taken since the date of the last annual report, but the question of providing a temporary hospital for scarlet fever was under consideration during the year.

Cases are sent, by arrangement, to Ealing Hospital.

Owing to lack of accommodation for scarlet fever at Ealing, cases were also sent to Brentford Hospital.

Hendon (Rural).—Dr. Romer reports: "For several weeks at a time we have been reduced to one Diphtheria Ward, the other being occupied with mixed infections. I would point out the fact that, owing to the presence of young women in the one available ward, had any male adult sought admission, we should have been obliged to refuse him. Might I therefore again press the Council to grant me an Observation Ward on the Diphtheria Block?"

Kingsbury.—Cases, when they occur, can always be sent to the hospitals of adjoining districts.

Southall-Norwood.—Dr. Windle reports: "It is probable in the near future that the question of providing accommodation for cases of enteric fever will arise, since most of the general hospitals are reluctant to take these cases in. It is essentially a disease which requires hospital treatment, both from a curative and preventative point of view, unless the patient's domestic circumstances are exceptionally favourable."

South Mimms.—This district is without any means of isolation of infectious disease, but cases have been sent by special arrangement to the Barnet Hospital.

Teddington.—Four beds are available for the use of the district at the Hampton Hospital and cases are also sent to

the Tolworth Joint Hospital, Surrey, but no definite number of beds is reserved for the district. A few are sent to the London Fever Hospital.

Tottenham.—For this district accommodation is provided in the hospital of the Metropolitan Asylums Board, which is situated within the Tottenham area. A total of 100 beds is available for Tottenham residents. This number proved quite inadequate during 1913, and many cases of scarlet fever had to be nursed at home. In this connection the Medical Officer of Health reports :—"The arrangement with the M.A.B. above referred to, was entered into in the year 1894, when the population of Tottenham numbered about 74,000. The population has more than doubled since then, and the question whether the time has now arrived for more ample provision to be made for the isolation of the infectious sick is one worthy of your serious attention."

(2) SMALLPOX HOSPITALS.

There are in the County two Joint Hospital Boards, which have made provision for the isolation of cases of smallpox.

These are the Middlesex Districts Joint Smallpox Hospital Board, and the Uxbridge Joint Hospital Board.

In the year 1905 the Local Government Board considered an application from a number of district councils in Middlesex to be formed into a Joint Hospital Board for isolating smallpox. The Board was created, and Clare Hall Hospital at South Mimms was acquired.

Since the formation of the Board some other districts have applied to become constituent authorities, and now form part of the Board, which comprises the following:—

Acton.	Hampton Wick.
Brentford.	Hanwell.
Chiswick.	Harrow.
Edmonton.	Southgate.
Enfield.	Staines (Urban).
Feltham.	Tottenham.
Friern Barnet.	Wealdstone.
Greenford.	Wood Green.

In 1911 this Board, after an inquiry held by the Local Government Board, was given an Amending Order, allowing the hospital to be also utilized for persons suffering from consumption.

The Uxbridge Joint Hospital Board comprises Uxbridge (Urban), Uxbridge (Rural), Ruislip-Northwood, Hayes, Yiewsley.

Particulars as to the Smallpox Hospital accommodation provided by these two Boards and the other districts in the County is set out in the following tabular statement:—

<i>District.</i> Acreage of site, and if area for further extension.	Whether buildings consist of permanent brick structures or temporary structures.	Number of separate ward pavilions, wards, and accommodation in each. Diseases for which used.	Whether separate administration block. Accommodation for staff.	Outbuildings. Form of disinfecting apparatus.	Remarks, and whether cases are admitted from outside districts.
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Acton.</i> Clare Hall Hospital, South Mimms. 74 acres, free- hold.	1 permanent hos- pital building, with adminis- trative quarters, chiefly brick, a small part wood and iron. 1 wood and iron hospital build- ing with administrative quarters.	Permanent building, 70 beds. Temporary building, 150 beds.	The original house on the site is used for the residence of the Medical Superin- tendent and for ad- ministration. There is approximately ac- commodation for 12 nurses, 12 servants, and 1 porter in the hospital buildings.	Laundry, mortuary, discharge block, dis- infector, incinerator, electric light gen- erating station, cen- tral heating plant, stables, ambulance shed, coachman's cottage, foreman's cottage, and several farm buildings and sheds. Washington Lyon's Disinfecter.	The hospital be- longs to the 16 districts com- prised in the Middlesex Joint Smallpox Hos- pital Board. <i>Note.</i> —The Board have under con- sideration the erection of a separate staff block, with accommodation for 65 nurses and domestics.
<i>Brentford</i> ..	—	—	—	—	See Clare Hall Hospital.

<i>Chiswick</i> ..	—	—	—	—	See Clare Hall Hospital.
<i>Ealing.</i> Site at Greenford; total, 26 acres (2 fenced in for hospital and rest sub-let).	Temporary]	1 ward building, 12 beds	(1) A staff building with 4 rooms and a scullery for nurses and caretaker. (2) Another small building of 2 rooms for a nurse or laundry-maid.	Laundry and ambulance building.	Provided with earth-closets. The existing accommodation can be increased if necessary. A quarantine station for suspects near the Northern Sewage Works is ready for use at short notice.
<i>Edmonton</i> ..	—	—	—	—	See Clare Hall Hospital. Accommodation for 10 male and 6 female patients can be provided at the shortest notice in the administration block of the Smallpox Hospital, erected in 1902, at Clavering's Farm.

<i>District.</i> Acreage of site, and if area for further extension.	Whether buildings consist of permanent brick structures or temporary structures.	Number of separate ward pavilions, wards, and accommodation in each. Diseases for which used.	Whether separate administration block. Accommodation for staff.	Outbuildings. Form of disinfecting apparatus.	Remarks, and whether cases are admitted from outside districts.
2	3	3	4	5	6
<i>Enfield</i> ..	—	—	—	—	See Clare Hall Hospital.
<i>Feltham</i> ..	—	—	—	—	See Clare Hall Hospital.
<i>Finchley.</i> Summer's Lane, near Sewage Farm.	1 block, brick .. 1 block, iron and wood.	2 wards of 4 beds each .. 2 wards of 8 beds each; bath- room and w.c. attached to each ward.	—	—	Cases taken from Hornsey under an agreement.
<i>Friern Barnet</i>	—	—	—	—	See Clare Hall Hospital.
<i>Greenford</i> ..	—	—	—	—	See Clare Hall Hospital.
<i>Hampton</i> ..	—	—	—	—	Cases sent by arrangement to Uxbridge Joint Hospital.

<i>Hampton Wick</i>	—	—	—	See Clare Hall Hospital.
<i>Harwell</i> ..	—	—	—	See Clare Hall Hospital.
<i>Harrow</i> ..	—	—	—	See Clare Hall Hospital.
<i>Hayes</i> ..	—	—	—	See Uxbridge Joint Hospital.
<i>Hendon</i> (<i>Urban</i>)	No accommodation.	—	—	—
<i>Heston and Isleworth.</i> Dockwell Lane Hospital, Hounslow. 4 acres.	Administration block and 1 pavilion permanent, brick; 3 pavilions temporary.	1 pavilion of 1 ward; 3 pavilions of 2 wards. Total number of beds, 13.	Yes. 3 bedrooms and dining-room for staff.	Wash house, coal shed, disinfecting shed, mortuary, 2 ambulance sheds. Very old steam disinfecting apparatus. This is a Joint Hospital provided with Richmond (Surrey). No definite number of beds has been assigned to either district, but on the basis of money spent on upkeep it may be said that 5 beds are for use of Heston and Isleworth.

District, Acreage of site, and if area for further extension.	Whether buildings consist of permanent brick structures or temporary structures.	Number of separate ward pavilions, wards, and accommodation in each. Diseases for which used.	Whether separate administration block. Accommodation for staff.	Outbuildings. Form of disinfecting apparatus.	Remarks, and whether cases are admitted from outside districts.
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Hornsey</i> ..	—	—	—	—	See Finchley.
<i>Kingsbury</i> ..	No accommoda- tion.	—	—	—	—
<i>Ruislip- Northwood</i>	—	—	—	—	See Uxbridge Joint Hospital.
<i>Southall- Norwood</i>	No accommoda- tion.	—	—	—	—
<i>Southgate</i> ..	—	—	—	—	See Clare Hall Hospital.
<i>Staines</i> ..	—	—	—	—	See Clare Hall Hospital.
<i>Sunbury</i> ..	No accommoda- tion.	—	—	—	—

<i>Teddington</i> ..	No accommoda- tion.	—	—	—	—	See Clare Hall Hospital.
<i>Tottenham</i> ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Twickenham</i> . (M e r e w a y, near Sewage Works.)	Small brick build- ing (unfurnish- ed).	2 wards with small adminis- tration block in centre joining the wards, 8 beds.	No separate adminis- tration block.	—	—	—
<i>Uxbridge</i> (Y e a d i n g)	Temporary wood and iron build- ing.	2 wards, 24 beds	No separate adminis- tration block.	—	—	A Joint Hospital at Yeading. The Hospital Board comprises Hayes, Uxbridge (Urban and Rural), Ruislip - North- wood and Yiews- ley Districts. Cases also ad- mitted from Hampton.
<i>Wealdstone</i> ..	—	—	—	—	—	See Clare Hall Hospital.
<i>Wembley</i> ..	No accommoda- tion.	—	—	—	—	—

District, Acreage of site, and if area for further extension.	Whether buildings consist of permanent brick structures or temporary structures.	Number of separate ward pavilions, wards, and accommodation in each. Diseases for which used.	Whether separate administration block. Accommodation for staff.	Outbuildings. Form of disinfecting apparatus.	Remarks, and whether cases are admitted from outside districts.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Willesden ..	—	—	—	—	Compulsory power to acquire land in Kings- bury has been obtained and a new hospital will be provided here.
Wood Green ..	—	—	—	—	See Clare Hall Hospital.
Yiewsley ..	—	—	—	—	See Uxbridge Joint Hospital.
Hendon (Rural)	No accommoda- tion.	—	—	—	—

Cases of Infectious Diseases notified, and number removed to hospital during the year 1913.

District.	NUMBER REMOVED.			NUMBER NOTIFIED.		
	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria and Membranous Croup.	Enteric.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria and Membranous Croup.	Enteric.
<i>Urban.</i>						
Acton ..	68	91	4	80	117	4
Brentford ..	38	15	—	40	31	—
Chiswick ..	37	39	2	53	46	2
Ealing (<i>Borough</i>) ..	269	42	—	326	57	5
Edmonton ..	397	125	8	429	131	8
Enfield ..	140	63	1	158	72	2
Feltham ..	17	—	1	20	1	1
Finchley ..	83	40	2	93	50	6
Friern Barnet ..	25	6	—	29	7	1
Greenford ..	17	2	—	22	2	—
Hampton ..	25	1	—	31	2	—
Hampton Wick ..	—	1	—	3	4	—
Hanwell ..	59	17	1	62	27	1
Harrow ..	84	7	1	89	12	1
Hayes ..	15	2	—	15	3	—
Hendon ..	76	34	7	98	59	11
Heston and Isleworth ..	80	30	1	106	53	3

Disinfection.

In the following statement details as to the provision made for the disinfection of premises and articles of clothing are set out in so far as this is available in the local reports.

Methods of Disinfection in Use.

District	Rooms.	Articles of Clothing, Bedding, &c.	Remarks.
Acton ..	Sprayed with formalin and then fumigated for six hours with formalin. Rooms stripped and cleansed where necessary	Steam disinfecting apparatus (Washington Lyon) at Isolation Hospital	Two vans, one for infected, other for disinfected, articles
Brentford ..	Infected rooms sprayed with formalin or disinfected with sulphur dioxide. Walls stripped and cleansed where necessary	Steam disinfecting apparatus at Isolation Hospital.	
Chiswick ..	Formaldehyde or sulphurous acid gas. Rooms stripped and cleansed where necessary	" "	
Ealing ..	Fumigated with formaldehyde or sprayed with formalin. Rooms stripped and cleansed where necessary	Steam disinfecting apparatus (Washington Lyon) at the Northern Sewage Works.	

Methods of Disinfection in Use—continued.

District.	Rooms.	Articles of Clothing, Bedding, &c.	Remarks.
Edmonton ..	Sprayed with formalin. Rooms stripped and cleansed where necessary	Steam disinfecting apparatus (Washington Lyon)	Two transport vans. The disinfecting station is to be moved to the Town Hall, and a personal cleansing station is to be provided. Two transport vans.
Enfield..	Sprayed with formalin and fumigated with formalin gas or sulphur. Walls stripped and cleansed where necessary	Steam disinfecting apparatus (Washington Lyon) at the Sewage Farm	
Feltham ..	Spraying and fumigation with formalin. Rooms stripped and cleansed where required	Steam disinfecting apparatus at the Joint Fever Hospital.	
Finchley ..	Spraying and fumigating with formalin. Walls stripped and cleansed where necessary	Steam disinfecting apparatus (Equifex).	

Methods of Disinfection in Use—continued.

District.	Rooms.	Articles of Clothing, Bedding, &c.	Remarks.
Friern Barnet..	Spraying with formalin. Cleansing if necessary	Sent to Finchley.	It appears that disinfection is carried out by the Borough of Ealing.
Greenford ..	.. ..	.. ..
Hampton ..	Fumigation with formalin, stripping and cleansing where necessary	Steam apparatus at Isolation Hospital.	
Hampton Wick	Spraying or fumigation with formalin	No disinfecting apparatus. Infected linen and bedding steeped in a solution of Izal.	A disinfecting apparatus is being provided.
Hanwell ..	Formalin spray and fumigation. Rooms stripped where necessary	By arrangement with Ealing, use of the steam apparatus here is available	

Methods of Disinfection in Use—continued.

District.	Rooms.	Articles of Clothing, Bedding, &c.	Remarks.
Harrow ..	Formalin spray and fumigation. Walls stripped and cleansed where necessary. Staircases and passages always sprayed	Steam disinfecting apparatus (Thresh) at Hospital.	
Hayes ..	Disinfection with formalin	No information	
Hendon ..	Fumigated with formaldehyde vapour, with all apertures in the room sealed. Disinfection with formalin spray also carried out in those cases where rooms cannot be satisfactorily sealed. Walls stripped and cleansed if necessary	Steam disinfecting apparatus (Washington Lyon)	A separate horse and driver are provided for ambulance, disinfecting and other Public Health work.

Methods of Disinfection in Use—continued.

District.	Rooms.	Articles of Clothing, Bedding, &c.	Remarks.
Heston and Isleworth	No details given as to methods in practice. Rooms stripped and cleansed where necessary	Steam disinfecting apparatus	
Hornsey ..	" "	" "	
Kingsbury ..	Formalin spray or fumigation. Walls stripped and cleansed where necessary	No information given.	
Ruislip- Northwood	Sprayed with 5 % solution of Lysoform, then fumigated with formalin. After 12 hours the rooms are opened and washed down with carbolic lotion	Steam disinfectant at the Isolation Hospital	A covered van is sent for the infected articles and another light van is used to return the articles when disinfected.

Methods of Disinfection in Use—continued.

District.	Rooms.	Articles of Clothing, Bedding, &c.	Remarks.
Southall- Norwood	Fumigation with com- pressed sulphur di-oxide gas. Walls, floor, and ceiling are brushed over, and woodwork washed with solution of chloride of lime. Walls scraped and stripped where necessary	Steam disinfecting appara- tus at Hospital (Thresh)	Two covered hand trucks.
Southgate ..	Formalin spray and fumi- gation. Walls stripped and rooms washed	Steam disinfecting appara- tus at Hospital	Two transport vans.
Staines (Urban)	Rooms are stripped and cleansed and disinfected with formalin	Steam disinfecting appara- tus at the Joint Fever Hospital.	
Sunbury ..	Fumigation with formalin, sprayed with a Macken- zie spray, and stripped and cleansed	Steam disinfecting appara- tus at the Joint Fever Hospital.	

District.	Rooms.	Articles of Clothing, Bedding, &c.	Remarks.
Teddington ..	Sprayed with formalin. Rooms stripped and cleansed where neces- sary	No steam apparatus. Sprayed with formalin or steeped in a solution of Jeyes' liquid.	
Tottenham ..	Rooms fumigated, stripped and cleansed where necessary	Steam disinfecting appa- ratus provided.	
Twickenham ..	Fumigation with formalin. Rooms stripped and cleansed where necessary	Steam disinfecting appa- ratus (Washington Lyon) at Hospital.	
Uxbridge (Urban)	Fumigation with formalin, stripping and cleansing where necessary	Steam disinfecting appa- ratus at the Joint Fever Hospital.	
Wealdstone ..	Formalin spray and fumi- gation. Rooms stripped and cleansed where necessary	Steam disinfecting appa- ratus with formic aldehyde added.	
Wembley ..	Formalin spray and forma- lin fumigation. Rooms stripped and cleansed where necessary	Steam disinfecting appa- ratus (Thresh's)	Two transport vans. It is proposed to provide a new disinfecting station.
Willesden ..	Formalin spray. Rooms stripped and cleansed where necessary	Steam disinfecting appa- ratus at Hospital.	

Methods of Disinfection in Use—continued.

District.	Rooms.	Articles of Clothing, Bedding, &c.	Remarks.
Wood Green ..	Formaldehyde gas or formalin spray. Rooms usually stripped and cleansed	Steam disinfecting apparatus (Washington Lyon)	Two transport vans.
Yiewsley ..	Formalin vapour. Rooms stripped and cleansed where necessary.	Steam disinfecting apparatus at the Joint Fever Hospital.	
Hendon (Rural)	Formalin spray and formalin fumigation. Walls stripped and cleansed where necessary	Sprayed with formalin and fumigated, or occasionally disinfected in steam apparatus at Hospital.	
South Mimms (Rural)	No information	No information.	
Staines (Rural)	Formalin fumigation (Lig-ner's apparatus). Walls stripped and cleansed where necessary	Steam disinfecting apparatus at the Joint Fever Hospital.	
Uxbridge (Rural)	Sulphur fumigation and after smallpox formic aldehyde fumigation as well. Rooms stripped and cleansed where necessary	Steam disinfectors at Hospital.	

**Administration of the Midwives Act, 1902
during 1913.**

(a) NOTIFICATION OF INTENTION TO PRACTISE.

Following the usual course, notices and forms were sent at the end of 1912 to every midwife on the Midwives Roll residing or practising in Middlesex, reminding each of them of the section of the Act which requires a midwife to notify the County Council of her intention to practise during the following year.

When the revised Midwives Roll for 1913 was published, the names of midwives who had recently qualified and who resided in the County were extracted, letters were sent them calling attention to the provisions of the Act, and informing them that if they proposed to practise it was their duty to notify the fact.

(b) NUMBER OF MIDWIVES WHO NOTIFIED.

As a result of the above action, 273 midwives notified the County Council that they intended to act as midwives during the year 1913.

The districts in which these midwives resided are set in the following table :—

District.	Total number of midwives practising during 1913.	Removed from district during 1913.	Practising temporarily during 1913.	Number in district end of 1913.	Remarks.
Urban—					
Acton ..	19	2	3	14	
Brentford ..	3	1	—	2	
Chiswick ..	12	3	2	7	
Ealing (Borough)	12	1	—	11	
Edmonton ..	21	—	—	20	1 died.
Enfield ..	14	—	1	13	
Feltham ..	4	—	—	4	
Finchley ..	1	—	—	1	
Friern Barnet..	1	—	—	1	
Greenford ..	—	—	—	—	
Hampton ..	3	—	—	3	
Hampton Wick	—	—	—	—	
Hanwell ..	3	—	—	3	
Harrow ..	—	—	—	—	
Hayes ..	1	—	—	1	
Hendon ..	7	—	—	7	
Heston and Isleworth	19	—	1	18	

Hornsey (Borough)	..	3	—	—	—	3
Kingsbury	..	—	—	—	—	—
Ruislip-Northwood	..	3	—	—	—	3
Southall-Norwood	..	4	—	—	—	4
Southgate	..	9	1	—	—	8
Staines..	..	1	—	—	—	1
Sunbury	..	1	—	—	—	1
Teddington	..	4	1	—	—	3
Tottenham	..	21	2	—	—	19
Twickenham	..	6	—	—	—	6
Uxbridge	..	4	1	—	—	3
Wealdstone	..	2	—	1	—	1
Wembley	..	1	—	—	—	1
Willesden	..	33	7	—	2	24
Wood Green	..	7	—	—	1	6
Yiewsley	..	2	—	—	—	2
Rural—						
Hendon	..	—	—	—	—	—
South Mimms..	..	—	—	—	—	—
Staines..	..	12	1	—	1	10
Uxbridge	..	2	—	—	—	2
Extra County	..	38	—	—	5	33
Totals..	..	273	20	17	235	1 died.

In the districts of Greenford, Hampton Wick, Harrow, Kingsbury, Hendon Rural and South Mimms, no notifications were received from midwives.

Midwives living in adjoining districts practise in these areas.

(c) MIDWIVES NOT PRACTISING.

In addition to the 273 midwives who notified the County Council of their intention to practise, 438 other certified midwives reside in the County. Information has been sent them of the provisions of the Act. Of these 21 are engaged in Poor Law Infirmaries. They do not practise as midwives in accordance with Section 8 of the Act, and do not come under the supervision of the Local Supervising Authority. Those midwives who exercise their calling in Workhouses or Poor Law Infirmaries are specially exempt from supervision by Rule E 26.

(d) TOTAL NUMBER OF MIDWIVES.

The number of certified midwives residing in the County during 1913, therefore, was as follows:—

Midwives who notified their intention to	
practise	273
Midwives not practising	438
	<hr/>
	711
	<hr/>

(e) QUALIFICATIONS OF MIDWIVES IN PRACTICE.

The qualifications of the practising midwives are given below:—

122 have passed the Examination of the Central Midwives Board.

69 possess the L.O.S. certificate.

8 possess hospital certificates other than the L.O.S. certificate.

74 were enrolled by reason of having been in *bonâ fide* practice previous to the passing of the Act, but three of these also possess hospital certificates.

(f) UNCERTIFIED WOMEN.

On 1st April, 1910, Section 1 (2) of the Midwives Act came into force. This requires that no woman shall "habitually and for gain" attend women in confinement except under the direction of a medical practitioner. This requirement does not apply to women rendering assistance in an emergency.

In view of this provision, the County Council on 1st March, 1910, sent a circular letter to every uncertified woman in the County alleged to attend maternity cases, pointing out that they ran the risk of being prosecuted by the County Council if they acted as midwives and were not certified under the Act.

During the year 45 visits were made by the inspector of midwives to uncertified women in regard to whom suspicion arose that they were acting as midwives, and 28 visits were made to patients and other persons in order to obtain evidence of habitual practice.

It was not found necessary to prosecute any uncertified women during the year.

Vigorous action has been taken by the County Council in order to obtain evidence of habitual practice by uncertified women. The Council have in each case to prove that a woman has been "habitually and for gain" acting as

a midwife, and in order to do so it is necessary to show that the woman acting as midwife has attended not less than three patients, that she has been in attendance throughout the confinement and lying-in period without a doctor, and that she was paid a fee. This information has to be obtained from the patients, who have then to be subpoenaed to attend at the Court. These patients are nearly always unwilling witnesses, and there is a considerable difficulty in obtaining facts during the preliminary investigation by the Council's officers.

In every instance, before a case is brought into Court, a verbal caution is given to the woman that she must not practise as a midwife unless she gets a certificate; if evidence is obtained that she is still practising after this, a cautionary letter is sent by the Committee to her, threatening prosecution if she persists in acting as a midwife. These steps usually result in her discontinuing the work.

During 1913 two cautionary letters were sent.

(g) NUMBER OF CERTIFIED MIDWIVES IN COUNTY DURING
THE LAST SIX YEARS.

Year.	Total number of Certified Midwives in County.	Total number who notified their intention to practise.
1908	698	229
1909	704	250
1910	744	283
1911 .. .	751	294
1912	639	281
1913	711	273

There is no reason to think that in the County area there is inadequacy in the number of practising midwives.

The total number of inspections made was 1,250.

(h) NUMBER OF BIRTHS ATTENDED BY MIDWIVES RESIDING
IN THE COUNTY AND ON THE BORDERS OF THE
COUNTY.

At the end of each year a form is sent to each practising midwife in the County, asking her to state the number of cases she has attended as midwife and in the capacity of a nurse under a doctor, respectively, during the previous twelve months.

It will be seen from the following table that 12,193 births were attended by these women as midwives, and 1,488 as nurses under medical men.

These figures are not complete, as some of the midwives had left the County before the end of the year, and information could not be obtained from them.

District in which Midwives reside.	Births attended by Midwives residing in each District.	Births where the Midwives acted as Nurses.
Urban—		
Acton	686	113
Brentford	146	1
Chiswick	482	50
Ealing (Borough)	207	60
Edmonton	1,250	196
Enfield	591	45
Feltham	89	10
Finchley	2	5
Friern Barnet	66	12
Greenford	—	—
Hampton	101	25
Hampton Wick	—	—
Hanwell	113	16
Harrow	—	—
Hayes	34	13
Hendon	311	154
Heston and Isleworth	612	85
Hornsey (Borough)	20	36
Kingsbury	—	—
Ruislip-Northwood	13	22
Southall-Norwood	324	19
Carried forward	5,047	862

District in which Midwives reside.	Births attended by Midwives residing in each District.	Births where the Midwives acted as Nurses.
Urban— <i>continued</i> .		
Brought forward ..	5,047	862
Southgate	112	49
Staines	56	1
Sunbury	86	—
Teddington	178	14
Tottenham	1,807	33
Twickenham	373	68
Uxbridge	97	23
Wealdstone	119	7
Wembley	26	9
Willesden	1,280	128
Wood Green	328	20
Yiewsley	123	6
Rural—		
Hendon	—	—
South Mimms	—	—
Staines	185	51
Uxbridge	26	9
Extra County	2,350	208
TOTAL	12,193	1,488

(i) NOTIFICATIONS UNDER THE RULES OF THE CENTRAL
MIDWIVES BOARD.

By the rules of the Board midwives are required to notify the County Council—

- (1) When they advise the calling in of medical assistance to one of their patients.
- (2) When a child is stillborn and a doctor was not in attendance.
- (3) When a death occurs of mother or child and a medical man is not present.
- (4) When they prepare a body for burial.

The notifications received from midwives were as follows:—

Medical aid	..	..	..	..	..	912
Stillbirths	..	..	..	..	..	224
Deaths of infants	..	..	..	..	..	31
„ „ mothers	..	..	..	..	..	4
Laying out the dead	..	..	..	..	..	8

Inquiry is made into all these notifications, and details obtained as to each case in order to see if the Rules of the Central Midwives Board have been duly observed.

All notifications relating to—

High temperature,
Sore eyes in infants,
Puerperal fever,

are regarded as urgency cases, and the midwife is visited

without delay to see that prompt and adequate steps are being taken to prevent dangerous complications or spread of infection.

As the result of the inquiries made during 1913 it was found that the causes for advising medical aid during 1913 were the following :—

Pregnancy—

Miscarriage or Abortion	17
-------------------------	----	----	----	----

Labour—

Deformed pelvis	..	..	..	12
Abnormal presentation vertex	..	..		4
„ „ breech	..	..		17
„ „ footling	..	..		6
„ „ face..	..	..		2
„ „ funis	..	..		8
„ „ brow	..	..		1
„ „ arm and funis	..	..		1
„ „ transverse ..	..	..		15
„ „ unable to diagnose				15
Premature labour	..	..	..	5
Rash on mother	..	..	..	2
Placenta prævia	..	..	..	7
Twin labour	..	..	..	1
Prolapse of uterus	..	..	..	4
Laceration of perinæm	..	..	..	102
Prolonged labour	..	..	..	133
Retained placenta	..	..	..	14
„ membranes ..	..	..	..	2
Adherent placenta	..	..	..	21
Uterine inertia	..	..	..	13

Carried forward	402
-----------------	----	----	-----

Brought forward	402
<i>Labour—continued.</i>	
Hæmorrhage, ante-partum	31
„ post-partum	12
Collapse	5
<i>Lying-in—</i>	
Abdominal pain or tenderness	2
Increased lochia	1
Hysteria	5
Rise of temperature	68
Swelling of breasts	2
Swelling or pain in leg	2
Convulsions and eclampsia	15
Bronchitis	1
Unsatisfactory condition	56
Purulent discharge	1
Mania	1
Death of Mother	1
<i>Child—</i>	
Asphyxia	2
Cyanosed	6
Malformations	18
„ talipes	3
„ spina-bifida	1
„ hare-lip and cleft palate	2
„ hare-lip	1
„ cleft-palate	5
Inflammation of eyes	36
Jaundice	1
Convulsions	13
Dangerous feebleness	53
Carried forward	746

Brought forward	746
<i>Child</i> —continued.	
To certify stillbirth	28
Still-births, B.B.A.	2
Eruption on skin	3
Death of child	13
Premature infant	61
„ twins	8
Other conditions	45
Hæmorrhage, rectum	1
„ cord	2
Umbilicus, unsatisfactory condition ..	3
Total	<u>912</u>

(j) PUERPERAL FEVER.

By the assistance of the district medical officers of health, early information is obtained whenever puerperal fever is notified by a medical practitioner in a patient who has been attended by a midwife.

The midwife who has been in attendance is at once visited by the inspector of midwives and advised as to the steps to take to prevent the spread of infection.

The total number of cases attended by midwives, and which were afterwards notified as suffering from puerperal fever, was 17.

(k) OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

One of the duties of midwives is to advise sending for medical aid in cases of inflammation of the eyes, however

slight. During the year notification of this was received in 36 instances. In connection with the risk of this complaint, the Council's inspector has throughout her period of office impressed on midwives when visiting them the importance of taking every antiseptic precaution and of strictly adhering to the rules on the subject.

From the history obtained as to these 36 cases, 22 appear to have been slight and the inflammation was readily cured.

Of the other 14 cases, in two the baby was born before the midwife arrived, and she was not able to take precautions as soon as she otherwise might have done. In ten cases there was an unsatisfactory history of vaginal discharge previous to the birth, and although the eyes were properly bathed by the midwife at once, inflammation supervened.

In three cases there was permanent injury to sight. In two cases there was a history of vaginal discharge previous to the birth, and in the other case information could not be obtained.

(l) ACTION TAKEN BY THE LOCAL SUPERVISING
AUTHORITY.

(1) *As regards Certified Midwives.*

Cautionary letters sent to	4
Suspended temporarily from practice, under Section 8 (3), to prevent the spread of infection	2
Reported to Central Midwives Board ..	1

No midwives were removed from the Roll during the year.

In the case reported to the Board they found most of the charges proved but postponed sentence for six months. Her name was removed from the Roll early in 1914.

(2) *As regards Uncertified Women.*

During the year two cautionary letters were sent to uncertified women who, it was found, were attending confinements without a doctor.

(m) PUERPERAL FEVER OCCURRING IN THE PRACTICE OF MIDWIVES, 1910 TO 1913 INCLUSIVE.

The total number of midwives practising in the County, of births attended by them, and of cases of puerperal fever have been as follows:—

Year.	No. of Midwives.	No. of Births.	No. of Cases P.F.
1910	283	10,702	15
1911	294	10,757	17
1912	281	11,020	20
1913	273	12,193	17
	Total ..	44,672	69

The total number of cases of puerperal fever occurred in the practice of 55 midwives, who attended 15,159 births, or an average of 275 cases each.

As regards these 69 cases during the four years under review,

1 case occurred in the practice of each of 43 midwives.

2 cases ,, ,, ,, ,, 10 ,,

3 ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 2 ,,

In instances in which more than one case occurred in the practice of any one midwife, it is found that the interval of time between the cases was as follows :—

Midwife.	Interval between Cases.	Total Cases attended by Midwife.
2 Cases each—		
1. ..	7 months.	254
2. ..	2 weeks.	211
3. ..	2 years.	701
4. ..	2 years.	306
5. ..	6 months.	706
6. ..	2 months.	413
7. ..	4 days.	350
8. ..	2½ years.	191
9. ..	3 weeks.	68
10. ..	13 months.	213
3 Cases each—		
11. ..	18 months.	} 596
	6 days.	
12. ..	3 months.	} 251
	15 months.	

With regard to the above twelve midwives, in the majority of instances the intervals between the occurrence of the several cases of puerperal fever were sufficiently long to negative the possibility of the midwife having carried infection from one case to the other.

In the case of midwife No. 2, although the interval between the two cases of the disease was short, the physical condition of the second patient was sufficient to account for her developing puerperal fever. Moreover, the baby was born before the midwife arrived at the case.

In connection with the cases of puerperal fever occurring in the practice of Midwife No. 7, the County Council reported her conduct to the Central Midwives Board, who held an inquiry, and as a result the midwife's name was removed from the Roll.

Midwife No. 9 decided to cease to practise as a midwife after the occurrence of the second case of puerperal fever.

There appeared to be some evidence that infection was carried by Midwife No. 11 from her second case of puerperal fever to the third. The facts were fully investigated at the time, and it was found that there had been no actual or wilful negligence on her part.

The Public Health Committee suspended her from practice until it was deemed safe for her to resume; this she did in due course, and no further cases occurred.

From the facts set out above there is no evidence that puerperal fever has occurred amongst women attended by midwives owing to want of skill or negligence with the exceptions mentioned. Further, the infrequency of more than one case of puerperal fever in the practice of any one midwife establishes the fact that the midwives exercise proper antiseptic precautions whilst attending their cases, and that disinfection and other precautionary measures are thoroughly and conscientiously observed by them.

Housing.

Before setting out particulars in regard to each district as to the work done in each for improvement of the conditions of housing, it will be well to summarise the action taken under the Housing and Town Planning Act, 1909, and the Regulations of the Local Government Board, 1910, in regard to existing dwellings in the County as a whole and for this purpose the table which immediately follows has been compiled. It gives figures for the urban and rural districts separately.

In addition to this summarised information, details relating to each district are given in statistical form in the Sanitary Table at the end of the report, which also shows the total number of inspections made as routine house to house inspection, on the receipt of complaints or after the occurrence of infectious disease.

*Dwelling Houses and Action under Housing and Town
Planning Act, 1909.*

	Urban Districts.	Rural Districts.	The County.
Number of houses dealt with under Sect. 15	254	147	401
Number of houses found to be in a state dangerous or injurious to health (Sect. 17)	619	51	670
Number of representations made by M.O.H. (Sect. 17)	314	35	349
Number of closing orders made by L.A. (Sect. 17)	154	7	161
Number of houses closed volun- tarily	47	14	61
Number of closing orders deter- mined after repairs (Sect. 17)..	92	6	98
Number of houses demolished— (a) By order of L.A. (Sect. 17)	(a) 34*	(a) —	(a) 34
(b) Voluntarily	(b) 62	(b) 4	(b) 66
Illegal underground rooms vacated	—	—	—
Houses inspected from house to house (Housing and Town Planning Act)	10,285†	890	11,175
Number of houses made habitable without closing orders.. .. .	1,199	135	1,334

* Harrow, 6—Proceedings commenced during year 1912.

† Hampton (Urban)—52 houses in addition dealt with under Public Health Act.

The details as to other work done in connection with the inspection of premises in the County are shown in the following table:—

	Urban.	Rural.	County.
Number of premises inspected on complaint	6,270	337	6,607
Number of premises inspected in connection with infectious diseases	8,145	434	8,579
Number of premises under periodical inspection ..	8,209	502	8,711
Total number of inspections and re-inspections made ..	187,024	8,359	195,383

The more important references as to housing in the district reports are the following:—

ACTON.—It is reported that 594 houses visited in house-to-house inspection comprised 992 separate tenements and this does not include 62 registered as “houses let in lodgings.”

Single-room tenements are apparently increasing in number. The rent varies from 2s. 6d. to 6s. a week per room.

Dr. Thomas adds as regards tenemented houses of the poorer class:—“The furniture is usually of the most meagre and primitive character and the bed clothes are

frequently in a filthy condition. There is no power to insist upon clean linen, though we can insist upon clean walls and ceilings," and it is only by frequent inspection that premises are kept in a sanitary condition.

BRENTFORD.—The work of dealing with houses in a condition not fit for human habitation is being systematically continued. A total of 36 houses were reported to the sanitary authority, of which 19 were closed voluntarily by the owners upon representations being made to them.

Dr. Bott adds that during the year 25 houses were rendered habitable, and in many cases "considerable amounts have been spent upon the property in order to meet the requirements."

No appeals have been lodged with the Local Government Board and the work is carried out without friction.

Demolition of houses took place in 19 instances, 14 voluntarily and 5 under Section 18 of Housing Act.

A table is given showing the class of premises which have been erected on the sites of houses demolished in the last 7 years from which the following appears:—

In 6 instances flats have been erected.

„ 52 „ houses „

„ 4 „ combined shop and house.

„ 1 instance a picture theatre has been erected.

„ 1 instance a slaughter house has been erected.

„ 2 instances lock-up shops have been erected.

CHISWICK.—Dr. Brebner reports that a considerable proportion of the working classes resides in houses of two and three storeys, each floor of which is let as a separate tenement, and that rents are somewhat high.

Under the Housing Act, 10 closing orders were made as regards houses represented in the previous year and 6 demolition orders were made.

EALING.—Dr. Patten reports that no scheme for Town Planning has been considered, and that under the existing conditions of the locality such a scheme is not possible on any large scale.

EDMONTON.—Dr. Lawrence reports—"there is a sufficiency of houses in the district for artizans and labourers."

One closing order was made during the year.

ENFIELD.—Dr. Warren states that in accordance with the Regulations, "a list of houses and streets, the early inspection of which was in my opinion, desirable," was prepared and the inspection duly carried out. Twelve houses were represented as unfit for human habitation, four were closed, and eight were closed and demolished without orders.

FELTHAM.—Dr. Morris writes—"the housing accommodation is apparently sufficient for the needs of the district."

FINCHLEY.—Dr. Prior states—"that owing to the rapid development of the district recently, the question of the

adequacy of houses for the working class has become a prominent feature."

He gives statistics as to the number of persons per room, based on the result of inspection of 443 houses, and further states that in carrying out the public health work of the area one seldom finds a working-class dwelling unoccupied for even a day.

He concludes, from his observations, that "there is a need of further housing accommodation for the working class in Finchley and that private enterprise is not directed towards the erection of houses of this class."

The District Council have already erected in past years 60 houses under the Housing of the Working Classes Acts.

They have now received the sanction of the Local Government Board to purchase 36 acres of land in Woodhouse Road, "of which 24 acres will be occupied by 300 dwellings." Two classes of houses will be built, one class containing one day-room, and two bedrooms in each house, and the other class, two living-rooms and three bedrooms in each house, together with scullery, bath, water-closet, coal store and larder.

GREENFORD.—The Medical Officer of Health reports—"there is at present no special demand for working-class dwellings."

HAMPTON WICK.—There is apparently no evidence as to inadequacy of working-class dwellings. Dr. Gunther refers to some of the old houses, at which are invariably

found on inspection, one or more defects due to age, notwithstanding which, owing to ample open space and good surroundings, it is difficult to regard them as unfit for human habitation.

Two wooden cottages, closed under order, have now been demolished.

HARROW.—Dr. Fletcher Little reports that the District Council carefully considered during the year the question of housing, and decided not to take any action at present.

HAYES.—Dr. Parrott writes : “ The housing accommodation for the industrial classes in the district is undoubtedly insufficient and there are still many cottages occupied which in my opinion are quite unfit for human habitation.” He adds : “ 51 cottages have been erected by the District Council, land has been acquired at Yeading, on which to erect 22 houses, and the Council is about to acquire 14 acres at Botwell for further workmen’s dwellings.”

Owing to the completion of 51 houses, it has been possible to proceed with action under Section 17 of the Housing Act, which had been delayed owing to the dearth of dwellings.

HENDON (URBAN).—Dr. Andrew reports that the Local Government Board has approved a scheme for the erection of 52 houses for the working classes. Tenders are being obtained.

HESTON AND ISLEWORTH.—Ten houses which were represented in 1912 as unfit for human habitation and for

which closing orders were made, were the subject of an appeal to the Local Government Board during 1913. Owing to the necessary work not having been carried out and an interval of three months having expired, demolition orders were made under Section 18 of the Housing Act. Against this the owner appealed. As result of the inquiry held by the Board the order of the District Council was confirmed and a list of the works required to render the houses fit was made by the Local Government Board.

Dr. Strain expresses the opinion that there is a shortage of housing accommodation in the district for the lower paid workers.

HORNSEY.—Dr. Coates reports that the local authority “have now completed the building of additional cottages in extension of the existing Highgate scheme.”

The total number of separate houses owned by the Council is 412, and 24 tenement dwellings.

RUISLIP-NORTHWOOD.—Dr. Hignett writes : “I have still to report, as in 1911 and 1912, that there is a great lack of proper sanitary cottage accommodation for the working classes throughout the whole district.” He estimates that a total as follows is required :

At Ruislip Common 16 houses			
„	„	Village 10	„
„	„	Eastcote Village 10	„
„	„	Northwood 30	„

and recommends the local authority to consider the subject.

The Ruislip Manor Cottage Society have built 16 cottages in Northwood, the lowest rent of which is 7*s.* 6*d.* a week. Dr. Hignett adds this "rental is too high for the working man to pay, and it seems that these cottages at this rental do not fill the want."

SOUTHALL-NORWOOD.—Dr. Windle states that an inquiry into the question of housing was held during the year, and it was decided that the District Council should erect 50 houses to supply the needs of the district. For the purpose, $9\frac{1}{4}$ acres in Western Road and $\frac{1}{4}$ acre in Norwood Road have been acquired, and a scheme for erecting 54 houses is being drawn up by the Surveyor.

SOUTHGATE.—Dr. Ransome reports that the District Council has so far erected 82 houses for the working classes, and adds that houses are urgently needed at Winchmore Hill. Accordingly a scheme has been submitted to the Local Government Board to erect about 160 houses on land purchased by the District Council in 1911. This land is near Highfield Road and comprises 10 acres.

STAINES (URBAN).—Dr. Tothill thinks the provision of more cottages is desirable. He anticipates pressure on the housing accommodation during the construction of the new reservoirs at Littleton.

SUNBURY.—Dr. Byham writes "there is ample house accommodation for the working classes."

TEDDINGTON.—Dr. Gibbs-Smith is of opinion "that the housing accommodation for the working classes in the district is amply sufficient." This he bases on the facts

that there are 40 suitable houses empty, and that owing to the character of the district and the absence of factories and industries the working classes are small in number.

UXBRIDGE (URBAN).—Dr. Lock reports “a scheme is in hand whereby at an early date 28 new cottages will be built by the Council with a view to meeting the great demand for houses at a cheap rental.” He implies that more will be needed.

WEMBLEY.—Dr. Goddard reports that the housing accommodation is becoming insufficient, especially in Sudbury and East Lane, and suggests the erection by the local authority of 20 to 30 cottages.

WOOD GREEN.—The Medical Officer of Health comments on the changing character of the district, particularly in Bowes Park and Town Hall wards. Owing to this many houses formerly occupied by single families are now occupied by two. He attributes this to the increased facilities in travelling and to the opening of a London General Omnibus garage in the vicinity.

YIEWSLEY.—Dr. Hitchings Thomas reports—“there is a distinct need for more and better cottages. Many of those now inhabited are badly built, damp, and occupy unsuitable sites. The worst of them would probably become tenantless if there were any choice of houses.”

Improvement is effected under the Housing Act in existing conditions, but he suggests the erection of “a sufficient number of small cottages suitable only for elderly

couples. This would leave the larger cottages available for families."

HENDON (RURAL).—Dr. Romer states—"there is very great need of cottages for the working class, more especially in Pinner," and recommends the erection by the local authority of 20 cottages in this parish.

In the parish of Stanmore the deficiency of houses is being met by a Cottage Building Society, which is about to erect 20 cottages, the average rent of which will be 6s. a week.

In the remaining parishes there does not appear to be deficiency in houses.

SOUTH MIMMS.—Dr. Gruggen writes that need is arising for cottages and it is difficult to deal with overcrowding. A scheme for providing cottages was under consideration by the District Council.

STAINES (RURAL).—Dr. Morris, as result of special inquiry, reports the need of increased accommodation for the working classes in the northern parts of the district, and in the parish of Laleham in the southern part. The former appears to be due to the erection of large factories close to the northern boundary.

UXBRIDGE (RURAL).—Dr. Walker writes: "In response to the demand for more houses for the working classes in Ickenham and Harefield, the two special inquiries which the Council held undoubtedly confirmed the same, and I

understand the principle that the Council should take steps to supply the deficiency is now agreed upon. I hope to be able to report next year that the difficulty of the acquisition of suitable sites has been surmounted, and the work in hand or completed. At Ickenham, where it is proposed to erect two cottages only, the very small piece of land required apparently adds to the difficulty, for owners are more inclined to sell a larger plot when they will not willingly part with small pieces only. I am still of opinion that were a larger number of workmen's cottages put up, no great difficulty would be found in letting them."

Houses let in Lodgings. Overcrowding.

From the returns made by local Medical Officers of Health in their annual reports, it appears that there are 450 houses in the County registered under the by-laws relating to houses occupied by members of more than one family.

These are situated in the following districts :—

Acton.	Harrow.
Brentford.	Heston and Isleworth.
Chiswick.	Yiewsley.

Presumably the total number recorded includes only typical tenement houses which need the additional powers of supervision which are provided for in the by-laws, more especially those relating to fixing the number of persons who may live in the house, and to enforcing cleanliness and ventilation.

These by-laws are made under Section 8 of the Housing of the Working Classes Act.

Detailed reference to these by-laws was made in the Annual Report for the County, 1910, and need not be now repeated.

The total number of contraventions of the by-laws reported is 74.

UXBRIDGE (URBAN).—For some years past Dr. Lock has recommended the adoption of by-laws. He now reports that this has been done, and anticipates that they will materially assist in dealing with overcrowding and in enforcing a higher standard of cleanliness.

Overcrowding.—The total number of cases of overcrowding abated during the year is as follows :—

In Urban Districts	..	..	..	..	338
In Rural Districts	..	..	..	..	14
					<hr/>
Total	..	..	..	..	352
					<hr/>

Common Lodging Houses.

The number of premises of this class which are registered in the County does not show any tendency to increase.

From the returns sent in by the local Medical Officers of Health, the number of common lodging houses and the districts in which they are situated are of follows :—

District.	Number.	No. of Contraventions.
Acton	1	—
Brentford.. ..	6	3
Edmonton	1	2
Hampton Wick	1	—
Harrow	1	—
Heston and Isleworth	2	—
Staines (Urban)	1	—
Tottenham	7	—
Uxbridge.. ..	3	4
Willesden	2	3
Total	25	12

UXBRIDGE (URBAN).—Dr. Lock states: “One of the common lodging houses is being reconstructed, and will, I trust, be kept in a cleaner condition than hitherto.”

Movable Dwellings, Caravans, Tents, &c.

Nuisance is liable to arise in connection with habitations of this class if care is not taken to ensure the removal of refuse and the provision of a water supply. In former years much of the time of the sanitary staff has been taken up in some districts in dealing with such nuisances.

Having regard to the difference between this form of dwelling and ordinary dwelling-houses, it has been found

necessary to make special provision for dealing with them in the case of various districts.

Special by-laws, approved by the Home Office, are in force in the following districts:—

Acton.	Tottenham.
Hendon (Urban).	Twickenham.
Southgate.	Wood Green.
Teddington.	Staines (Rural).

The County Council of Middlesex in their General Powers Act, 1906, Section 34, are empowered to put into operation certain powers dealing with the subject, on the application of District Councils in the County. Application has been made and the powers under the Section are in force in the following:—

Friern Barnet	..	..	Granted	December, 1906.
Greenford	..	..	„	„ „
Hanwell	..	..	„	February, 1907.
Wood Green	..	..	„	April, 1907.
Southall-Norwood	..	..	„	December, 1907.
Chiswick..	..	..	„	January, 1908.
Heston and Isleworth	..	..	„	February, 1909.
Hampton	..	..	„	June, 1909.
Wembley	..	..	„	March, 1911.
Uxbridge (Rural)	..	..	„	October, 1911.
Enfield	..	..	„	November, 1911.

Further powers may be put into operation under Section 31 of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907. This section empowers the local authority, with the approval of the Local Government Board, to serve a notice upon the

owner or occupier of any land, adjoining any street, and which is used for any purpose causing inconvenience or annoyance to the public, requiring him to fence it.

Under Section 9 of the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1885, District Councils have power to make by-laws relating to this class of habitation.

Movable Dwellings, &c.	Urban Districts.	Rural Districts.	The County.
Number observed during the year.. .. .	1,065	162	1,227
Number of nuisances therefrom abated	237	32	269
Number removed from district	1,001	23	1,024

The district in which the largest number of movable dwellings was observed during the year was Edmonton, viz., 421. They were all removed from the district. In order to prevent encampments on various lands, trenches were made so as to prevent gipsy vans crossing on to the land. Other lands were fenced. The sanitary inspector reports that "whatever is done seems of little effect, as they soon find other lands to encamp on, and the fencing of lands prevents the children of the resident population from enjoying an open space to play on."

In Kingsbury, 22 gipsy vans were removed from the district during the year. The Medical Officer of Health reports that much annoyance is caused and nuisances are created by gipsies.

In Staines (Urban), no nuisances were reported as occurring in 21 caravans observed during the year. The vans were all removed.

The Medical Officer of Health of Hendon Rural District reports that 43 caravans were inspected during the year, 40 being in connection with Pinner Fair. They were found to be in a fairly clean condition. There is an encampment of gipsies at Edgware, but very little trouble has been caused.

In Staines Rural District, serious complaints have been made with regard to gipsy vans being on land adjoining dwelling houses. With regard to a field occupied by caravans, after an inspection by the District Council officials, the gipsies ultimately left the field, which is now used for grazing ground only.

Canal Boats.

The two districts in the County where canal boats were registered, were Brentford and Uxbridge (Urban).

In the former district 9 and in the latter 12 were registered.

The total number of contraventions of Regulations reported in the various districts in the County during the year was 87.

As regards the district of *Brentford* the inspector reports that the condition of the boats was satisfactory, and that the infringements of the Regulations were not of

a serious nature. No case of infectious disease was notified as having occurred upon any of the boats.

In *Edmonton* the number of contraventions dealt with was 3. All were remedied.

The number of boats inspected in *Hanwell* was 10, and 31 persons were living on them. The boats were found to be kept generally in a clean condition and were not overcrowded.

No infringements were discovered and no cases of infectious disease occurred.

In the district of *Heston and Isleworth* 161 inspections were made, and 24 infringements were discovered on 16 boats. They were remedied during the year with the exception of 4.

In *Southall-Norwood* 29 boats were inspected and 6 infringements discovered, which were remedied. On 22 boats women and children were on board, and on 7 boats men only. The inspector reports improvement in the general up-keep of the boats, and no case of infectious disease was reported on any boat.

The number of boats inspected in *Willesden* was 81, and 21 contraventions were discovered and remedied with the exception of 7, which were carried forward to 1914.

No illness of an infectious nature was discovered among the occupants of the boats.

Water Supply.

Practically the whole area of the County is now supplied with water from a public source. It is only in the more rural and outlying parts, where single or small clusters of houses are placed in relatively isolated situations, which are at a considerable distance from a water main, that dependance is placed on local wells.

From the following statement it will be seen that it is principally in the south-west of the County, and to a somewhat less degree in parishes in the north-west that this exists.

The proportion of houses set out in the statement as having a public supply is based on figures given in a return as to Water Supplies in the country generally, compiled by the Local Government Board.

The information as to the public water supplies in the different parts of the County is based upon a return obtained in 1907 by the County Council from each Medical Officer of Health, which has been brought up to date.

The following statement should be studied with the aid of the Map forming the frontispiece of this report.

District.	Public Water Supply.	Houses supplied, per cent. of whole.
<i>Urban.</i>		
Acton	Metropolitan Water Board ..	100
Brentford	" " " ..	100
Chiswick	" " " ..	100
Ealing (<i>Borough</i>) ..	" " " ..	100
Edmonton	" " " ..	97·7
Enfield	Metropolitan Water Board; Barnet Water & Gas Co. (small part)	99·4
Feltham	South-West Suburban Water Co...	82·7
Finchley	Barnet Water & Gas Co.; Metropolitan Water Board (a few houses)	99·8
Friern Barnet	Barnet Water & Gas Co.	99·9
Greenford	Rickmansworth and Uxbridge Valley Water Co.	100
Hampton	Metropolitan Water Board ..	100
*Hampton Wick	" " " ..	94·1
Hanwell	" " " ..	100
Harrow	Colne Valley Water Co.	100
*Hayes	Rickmansworth and Uxbridge Valley Water Co.	87·8
Hendon	Metropolitan Water Board; Colne Valley Water Co.	99·9
*Heston & Isleworth	Metropolitan Water Board ..	99
Hornsey (<i>Borough</i>)	" " " ..	100
Kingsbury	Colne Valley Water Co.	99·4
Ruislip-Northwood	" " " ..	96·8
Southall-Norwood..	South-West Suburban Water Co.; Metropolitan Water Board (small part)	99·8
*Southgate.. ..	Metropolitan Water Board ..	99·8
Staines	South-West Suburban Water Co...	95·8
Sunbury	Metropolitan Water Board ..	95
Teddington	" " " ..	100
Tottenham	" " " ..	100
Twickenham	" " " ..	99·6

* *Hampton Wick*.—A few houses supplied from Longford River by the Public Office of Works.

Hayes.—One cottage is supplied by South-West Suburban Water Co.

Heston and Isleworth.—Forty-two houses in parish of Heston supplied by South-West Suburban Water Co.

Southgate.—One farmhouse supplied by Barnet District Gas & Water Co.

District.	Public Water Supply.	Houses supplied, per cent. of whole.
<i>Urban—cont.</i>		
Uxbridge	Uxbridge District Council Waterworks	99·9
Wealdstone	Colne Valley Water Co.	100
Wembley	" " " " " "	99·8
Willesden	Metropolitan Water Board	100
Wood Green	" " " " " "	100
Yiewsley	Rickmansworth and Uxbridge Valley Water Co.	99
<i>Rural.</i>		
<i>Hendon—</i>		
Parish of—	<i>Edgware</i>	Colne Valley Water Co. 100
	<i>Gt. Stanmore</i>	" " " " " " 99·9
	<i>Harrow Weald</i>	" " " " " " 100
	<i>Little Stanmore</i>	" " " " " " 100
	<i>Pinner</i>	" " " " " " 99·9
South Mimms	Barnet District Gas & Water Co...	99
<i>Staines—</i>		
Parish of—	<i>Hanworth</i>	Metropolitan Water Board 75·7
	<i>Ashford</i>	South-West Suburban Water Co. 54·3
	<i>Cranford</i>	" " " " " " 27·6
	<i>E. Bedfont</i>	" " " " " " 71·0
	* <i>Stanwell</i> {	" " " " " " } 42·1
	<i>Harlington</i>	Rickmansworth and Uxbridge Valley Water Co. 67·2
	<i>Harmonds- worth</i>	" " " " " " 7·7
	<i>Shepperton</i>	West Surrey Water Co. 62·0
	<i>Laleham</i>	— — — — — — — — — —
	<i>Littleton</i>	— — — — — — — — — —
<i>Uxbridge—</i>		
Parish of—	<i>Northolt</i> {	Colne Valley Water Co. } 96·3
	<i>Cowley</i>	Rickmansworth and Uxbridge Valley Water Co.
	<i>Harefield</i>	" " " " " " 95·3
	<i>Hillingdon</i>	" " " " " " 71·1
	<i>East</i>	" " " " " " 96·4
	<i>Ickenham</i>	" " " " " " 84·8
Parish of—	<i>West Drayton</i>	" " " " " " 96·4

* Hamlet of Poyle supplied by Slough District Council Waterworks.

Sewerage and Sewage Disposal.

In all the districts of the County there are main sewerage systems conveying the sewage to outfall works, except in the following :—

Feltham.

Greenford.

Staines (Rural).

In the case of some of the districts on the boundary of London the sewerage systems join the Metropolitan system (*see* Report, 1911).

The proportion of houses draining to the public sewers is set out in Table III at end of this report.

As regards the exceptions mentioned above, in the case of *Feltham* no reference is made in the report as to any action towards providing a system.

In the case of *Greenford* it is stated that the proposed scheme referred to in last year's report is in abeyance, and that negotiations are being carried on with a view to the treatment of sewage at the Ealing Northern Works.

In the case of *Staines (Rural)*, Dr. Morris reports that "a complete scheme of sewerage has been presented to the Local Government Board for the Parish of Harlington." He expresses the hope that sewerage of other parts of the district may soon follow.

The remarks in the reports of the local Medical Officers of Health to which reference may be made are as follows :—

EDMONTON.—This district has, in conjunction with others in the Lea Valley, during recent years considered the question of a joint sewage scheme.

Dr. Lawrence now reports that the Edmonton District Council have decided “to withdraw from the Lea Valley Joint Sewage Scheme.” He expresses the opinion that “a more comprehensive scheme” is needed, which should include “not only Enfield, Southgate, Edmonton, Walthamstow, and Leyton, but also Finchley, East Barnet Valley, Friern Barnet, and perhaps Hendon Urban District.”

FINCHLEY.—Dr. Prior states that for several years the question of joining the sewerage system of London has been under consideration. At present the construction of additional percolating filters at the sewage works is being arranged for.

HAYES.—Dr. Parrott reports that a scheme for the drainage of the hamlet of Yeading is under consideration. Hayes Gate hamlet is also unprovided with sewers.

HENDON (URBAN).—Dr. Andrew writes that, owing to the increase in population, enlargement of the sewage farm is necessary. Application was made to the Local Government Board for sanction to acquire extra land, and a Provisional Order has been made and confirmed by Parliament, sanctioning the acquisition.

WEALDSTONE.—Dr. Butler states that an arrangement has been made with the Harrow District Council, and approved by the Local Government Board, to deal with the sewage from the Greenhill portion of Harrow at the Wealdstone outfall works, and thus do away with the sewage farm belonging to Harrow, which has previously served the Greenhill part of Harrow.

WEMBLEY.—Improvements at the outfall works and a scheme for the sewerage of Kenton and Preston are to be proceeded with. The latter will do away with many cesspools.

UXBRIDGE (RURAL).—Dr. Walker, in his report for 1912, referred to the absence of sewerage in Ickenham and Northolt, and to the unsatisfactory condition of the ditches. He now reports that the same conditions still exist.

Condition of Rivers and Streams.

In accordance with the requirements of the Local Government Board the following information is set out as to the streams in the County.

It is necessary to point out that the County Council possess special powers for dealing with these under their special Acts, and that the work of inspection and supervision of streams is carried out by the County Engineer and his staff.

The following information is abstracted from his Annual Report to the Rivers Committee for the year ended March,

It appears that "the streams in the County receive the effluents from the following 26 sewage works:—

River Brent, from—

Southall-Norwood.	Wembley.
Greenford.	Kingsbury.
Hanwell.	Hendon.
Ealing.	

Kenton Brook, from—

Edgware.	Harrow (Greenhill).
Wealdstone.	

Yeading Brook, from—

Harrow (Roxeth).	Pinner.
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River Crane, from—

Hayes.	Cranford filter beds.
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River Pinn, from—

Ruislip-Northwood.	Cowley.
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River Colne, from—

Uxbridge (Urban).	
-------------------	--

Edgware Brook, from—

Stanmore.	
-----------	--

River Ash, from—

Staines (Urban).	
------------------	--

Strawberry Brook, from—

Finchley.	Friern Barnet.
Hornsey.	

Salmon's Brook, from—

Enfield.	Edmonton.
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Potters Bar Brook, from—

Potters Bar.	
--------------	--

Mimmshall Brook, from—

South Mimms."	
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Samples from *sewage* disposal works were taken with following results :—

109 samples—

80, or 73·4 per cent., good.

17, or 15·6 „ „ moderate.

12, or 11·0 „ „ bad.

These results compare favourably with those of previous years.

Samples of *trade* effluents were taken in 33 instances of which—

10, or 30·3 per cent., were good.

2, or 6·0 „ „ moderate.

21, or 63·6 „ „ bad.

It is stated that these samples were from business premises but chiefly from the works of gas companies. Of the “bad” samples 10 were from “the outfall of the new filters installed at the ‘Welsh Harp’ public-house,” which discharge into Hendon Reservoir.

House Refuse.

This subject can best be dealt with under two headings, viz., collection and disposal.

Collection.—In the greater part of the County this is effected from each house once a week. In a few of the urban districts it is collected more frequently, whilst in parts of the more rural portions of the County, where

houses have large gardens, the collection is made fortnightly.

Details as to each Sanitary District are set out in Table III at the end of the report.

YIEWSLEY.—Dr. Thomas writes as regards the collection that this is not carried out frequently enough, and recommends a weekly removal.

Disposal.—The methods in vogue consist of (*a*) burning in a destructor, (*b*) disposal on “tips,” (*c*) removing to brickfields, burning at the sewage works, or removal by barge to outside districts.

Destructors exist in the following areas :—

Acton.	Hornsey.
Brentford.	Southgate.
Chiswick.	Tottenham.
Ealing.	Twickenham.
Hampton.	Wood Green.
Heston and Isleworth.	

FINCHLEY.—In this district it has been decided to provide a destructor of the Meldrum type. Plans have been prepared and the construction will shortly be proceeded with. At present the refuse is tipped and burnt at the sewage works.

FRIERN BARNET.—The question of providing a destructor is being considered by a Committee of the District Council.

HENDON (URBAN).—Dr. Andrew points out that until a destructor is provided, the practice, which has at times to be resorted to, of tipping the refuse on to shoots in the district, when the amount is too great to be sent away by rail, cannot be abolished. This practice invariably gives rise to complaints.

TEDDINGTON.—At present a good deal of the house refuse is taken out of the district and the remainder deposited at tips. Dr. Gibbs-Smith states that the new destructor will now shortly be in use.

UXBRIDGE (URBAN).—Dr. Lock recommends his authority to consider the question of providing a destructor.

WEALDSTONE.—In the case of this district the Medical Officer of Health reports that about half of the refuse is tipped at the sewage farm, the remainder being destroyed in the garbage destructor at the sewage works.

WILLESDEN.—Dr. Buchan reports that no destructor has been provided for the use of the district by the Sanitary Authority, but it would appear that part of the house refuse is disposed of by burning in a private destructor by the contractor who collects and removes it.

It is stated that under the terms of the contract (which expires in 1916) the contractor is required to dispose of the house refuse outside the boundaries of the district "so as not to create a nuisance in Willesden."

The effect which depositing refuse elsewhere may have in other areas is demonstrated by the following remarks made in the Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health of *Greenford*:—

“During the early part of the year many complaints were received of nuisance caused by the above, and I paid several visits to the locality.

“I found the condition the same as described in Dr. S. Monckton Copeman’s Report to the Local Government Board on the Sanitary Condition of the River Brent, dated 31st October, 1893, and in accordance with several reports that I have since made on the subject, notably one dated 6th December, 1909. In addition to the heaps of house refuse then described, these are now being added to by a contractor removing the house refuse from the large district of Willesden.

“I therefore met the Medical Officer of Health for this district on the spot, on 23rd May, and I understood from him that his Council were contemplating providing a dust-destructor. However, a promise was given that any nuisance from this dust shoot would be abated as soon as arrangements could reasonably be made to do so.”

HENDON (RURAL).—Dr. Romer writes that complaint was made by the Harrow Urban District Council that refuse from part of the Hendon Rural District was tipped within their area by the contractor engaged in removing refuse. He points out the difficulty of getting suitable shoots and recommends the erection of a destructor.

Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops.

The question of the control and supervision of the milk supply of the County, and the powers which exist for this purpose have been discussed in the reports of previous years, and more especially I would refer to the reports of 1911 and 1908. It is not necessary to deal with this subject again.

A very large portion, probably the greater amount, of the milk consumed in Middlesex is imported from other parts of the country. The total number of milch cows in the County is 5,208. and it will be seen from the next table that in some areas there are either no milch cows at all or else very few in number.

Under the Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Order, local authorities, viz., Urban and Rural District Councils, have power to make Regulations for the more effective control of cowsheds, dairies and milch cows. Such Regulations have been made by all authorities in the County. In the case of Yiewsley, Regulations were in force when the parish formed part of the Rural District of Uxbridge, and, under the Order creating the parish a separate urban district, these Regulations are still in force.

In addition to these Regulations and the powers contained in the Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Orders the following districts, viz.: Acton, Ealing, Chiswick, Finchley, Willesden and Wood Green have in local Acts obtained additional powers for safeguarding the milk supply of their areas, and in some of these Acts power is given enabling

the authority to send a Veterinary Surgeon to inspect cows outside their area, if milk from them is imported into the district, with a view to the discovery of any cow suspected, as the result of examination of a sample of milk, to be suffering from tuberculosis of the udder.

In addition to this several authorities have made provision for periodical examination by a Veterinary Surgeon of the milch cows kept in their respective districts.

These include the following :—

Brentford.	Ruislip-Northwood.
Ealing.	Southgate.
Enfield.	Staines (Urban).
Hampton.	Teddington.
Hampton Wick.	Twickenham.
Hendon (Urban).	Uxbridge (Urban).
Hendon (Rural).	Wembley.

In addition to these districts the Medical Officers of Health of Harrow and of Uxbridge (Rural) recommend that examination of milch cows by Veterinary Surgeons shall be carried out periodically on behalf of the District Councils.

Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops.

District.	No. of Cowsheds registered.	No. of Cows.	No. of Dairies and Milkshops registered.	If Regulations adopted.	Contraventions of Regulations.	
					Cowsheds.	Dairies and Milkshops.
<i>Urban.</i>						
Acton ..	2	122	83	yes	2	7
Brentford ..	3	9	53	yes	—	—
Chiswick ..	1	4	46	yes	—	27
Ealing (<i>Borough</i>) ..	5	about 150	48	yes	1	20
Edmonton ..	2	33	96	yes	39	30
Enfield ..	31	460	71	yes	—	—
Feltham ..	—	—	2	yes	—	—
Finchley ..	10	137	34	yes	—	16
Friern Barnet ..	4	about 68	156	yes	—	—
Greenford ..	6	107	—	yes	—	—
Hampton ..	7	100	6	yes	—	—
Hampton Wick ..	1	12	2	yes	—	—

Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops—continued.

District.	No. of Cowsheds registered.	No. of Cows.	No. of Dairies and Milkshops registered.	If Regulations adopted.	Contraventions of Regulations.	
					Cowsheds.	Dairies and Milkshops.
Urban (contd.).						
Hanwell ..	1	5	24	yes	—	2
Harrow ..	7	150	14	yes	13	—
Hayes ..	3	about 84	5	yes	—	—
Hendon ..	22	347	32	yes	18	9
Heston and Isleworth ..	18	96	62	yes	10	18
Hornsey (<i>Borough</i>) ..	4	59	78	yes	—	19
Kingsbury ..	4	120	11	yes	3	—
Ruislip-Norwood ..	17	215	45	yes	6	—
Southall-Norwood ..	7	169.	32	yes	6	10
Southgate ..	10	about 200	27	yes	4	2
Staines ..	9	107	10	yes	—	—
Sunbury ..	5	90	5	yes	—	—
Teddington ..	7	60	27	yes	5	—
Tottenham ..	11	—	197	yes	—	—
Twickenham ..	7	142	56	yes	4	10

Uxbridge	..	..	6	115	13	yes	2	*
Wealdstone	..	..	3	63	10	yes	—	—
Wembley	..	..	10	about 230	19	yes	8	3
Willesden	..	..	5	87	143	yes	15	44
Wood Green	..	..	4	8	45	yes	—	—
Yiewsley	..	..	2	34	2	yes	—	—
<i>Rural.</i>								
Hendon	..	..	43	552	37	yes	8	2
South Mimms	..	..	14	211	1	yes	—	—
Staines	..	..	31	433	31	yes	9	6
Uxbridge	..	..	24	429	25	yes	—	—
TOTAL	..	..	346	5,208	1,498	—	153	225

* A few instances of necessity of whitewashing, &c.

Slaughter-houses.

The number of these premises in the County is shown in Table III at the end of this report.

Unsound Food.

Particulars as to the amount of unsound food seized or surrendered and condemned, will be found in Table III and in the footnotes to this table.

Offensive Trades.

Section 112 of the Public Health Act, 1875, controls the establishment anew of trades of an offensive nature. The powers given to sanitary authorities refer to certain trades which are specified in the section and also to any other business of an offensive character.

Under Section 51 of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907—if adopted by a sanitary authority—power is given to a sanitary authority to specify additional trades to those set out in Section 112 as being offensive, and the Local Government Board may make an Order declaring such trades to be offensive trades within the area.

The number of such premises existing in each district, as reported by the local Medical Officer of Health, will be found in Table III at the end of this report.

Food and Drugs Acts. Public Health (Milk and Cream) Regulations, 1912.

A summary of the work carried out under the Food and Drugs Acts and the Public Health (Milk and Cream) Regulations is given in the following account and tabular statements which have been prepared by Mr. Robinson, the Chief Officer of the Weights and Measures Staff.

Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

Article.	Formal Samples.		Informal Samples.	
	Taken.	Adulterated.	Taken.	Adulterated.
Barley, pearl	—	—	27	2
Beef, pressed	—	—	1	—
Beef and ham, pressed	—	—	1	—
Brandy	1	—	2	—
Butter	67	18	1,865	151
Cheese, Gorgonzola	—	—	1	—
Cocoa	—	—	15	2
Coffee	—	—	10	2
Cream	26	17	79	26
Cream, preserved	2	—	5	—
Cream, nut	—	—	2	—
Cream of tartar.. .. .	—	—	7	—
Flour, self-raising	2	2	21	2
Formalin tablets	3	2	22	14
Gin	1	1	12	2
Ham and tongue	—	—	1	1
Herrings, tinned	—	—	1	—
Iodine, tincture of	—	—	15	3
Jam	—	—	5	—
Lard	—	—	1	—

Sale of Food and Drugs Acts—continued.

Article.	Formal Samples.		Informal Samples.	
	Taken.	Adulterated.	Taken.	Adulterated.
Linseed	2	2	27	2
Linseed, crushed	—	—	32	—
Margarine	—	—	16	—
Meat, potted	3	1	4	2
Milk	1,792	295	679	118
Milk, new	94	44	4	2
Milk, separated	66	12	1	—
Mustard	—	—	7	—
Oil, camphorated	—	—	7	1
Ointment, zinc	—	—	13	—
Paregoric	—	—	17	—
Paste, fish	1	—	2	1
Pepper	—	—	7	—
Pineapple chunks	—	—	1	1
Pork, pressed	—	—	1	—
Powder, baking	—	—	12	—
Powder, seidlitz	—	—	3	—
Rum	—	—	8	2
Salmon, tinned	—	—	1	—
Sausages	—	—	5	4
Sausages, beef	2	2	—	—
Sausage, black	—	—	1	—
Sausage, German	2	—	3	2
Saveloy	—	—	2	—
Sweetmeat	—	—	1	—
Tomatoes, tinned	—	—	1	—
Whisky	2	—	16	2
Total	2,066	396	2,964	342

The following statement on the subject of the Public Health (Milk and Cream) Regulations, 1912, has been drawn up in accordance with the form suggested by the Local Government Board in their Circular, dated 27th October, 1912:—

PUBLIC HEALTH (MILK AND CREAM) REGULATIONS, 1912,
YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1913.

(1) *Milk; and Cream not sold as Preserved Cream.*

	(a) Number of Samples Examined for the presence of a preservative.	(b) Number in which a preservative was reported to be present.
Milk	2,636	8*
Cream	105	43†

The nature of the preservative in each case set out in column (b) and the action taken is as follows:—

Milk—

Sample 1. Boric acid, 23·56 grs. per gall. Proceedings under Food and Drugs Acts, Sec. 6. Fine £10, costs 18s. 6d.

„ 2. Boric acid, 10·85 grs. per gall. Proceedings under Food and Drugs Acts, Sec. 6. Fine £1, costs 10s. 6d.

„ 3. Skim milk, Boric acid, 31·0 grs. per gall. Follow up samples taken from wholesale dealer, see 4, 5 and 6.

„	4.	Skim milk, Boric acid, 18·6 grs. per gall.	}
„	5.	„ „ „ „ 24·8	
„	6.	„ „ „ „ 21·7	

Explanation given under Article VI of the Regulations.

* Including 1 informal sample.

† Including 26 informal samples.

Sample 7. Formaldehyde, 1 part in 70,000. Proceedings under Food and Drugs Act, Sec. 6. Fine £3 3s., and costs £1 7s. 6d.

„ 8. Informal sample of milk. Contained borax. Formal sample subsequently taken did not contain borax.

Cream.—Twenty-six informal samples contained boric acid, and in most of these formal samples were afterwards taken, in 17 of which preservative was found, as follows:—

Per cent.			
Sample 1. Fluorine	·011	{	Associated samples, whole-sale dealer prosecuted.
„ 2. „	·09		Proceedings under Merchandise Marks Act.
„ 3. „	·04		Fine £2, costs 18s. 6d.
„ 4. Boric acid	·29		Vendor cautioned.
„ 5. „	·26	{	Explanation given under Article VI of the Regulations. Vendors cautioned.
„ 6. „	·27		
„ 7. „	·24		
„ 8. „	·28		
„ 9. „	·26		
„ 10. „	·37		Proceedings under Regulations. Vendor ordered to pay costs, 18s. 6d.
„ 11. „	·25	{	Explanation given under Article VI of the Regulations. Vendors cautioned.
„ 12. „	·19		
„ 13. „	·27		
„ 14. „	·16		
„ 15. „	·22		
„ 16. „	·14		
„ 17. „	·19		

(2) Cream sold as Preserved Cream.

(a) i. Correct statements made	..	..	..	7
ii. Statements incorrect..	..	..	..	0
				<hr/>
Total	..	..	..	7
				<hr/>

(b) i. Above 35 per cent. milk fat	..	..	..	7
ii. Below 35 per cent. milk fat	..	..	..	0
				<hr/>
Total	..	..	..	7
				<hr/>

- (c) In one case, on the menu card at a teashop, preserved cream was described as cream. In reply to a request from the County Council, the firm owning the teashop added the word "preserved" on all their menus at some hundreds of shops.

Factory and Workshop Act.

The work carried out by the local Sanitary Authorities under the provisions of this Act is set out in the following compilation for the County as a whole, which has been made from the tables which local Medical Officers of Health are required to make in their annual reports :—

TABLE SHOWING PROCEEDINGS OF SANITARY AUTHORITIES

	Acton.	Brentford.	Chiswick.	Ealing (Borough).	Edmonton.	Enfield.
<i>1. Inspections.</i>						
Factories (including Factory Laundries)	4	12	30	10	70	101
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)	629	137	139	278	} 309	{ 515
Workplaces (other than Outworkers' premises, included in Part 3)	12	16	42	..		
Total Inspections ..	645	165	211	288	379	933
(a) Total Prosecutions ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>2. Defects Found.</i>						
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts	350	31	4	125	165	84
Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act ..	5	2	..	..	13	48
Total defects found ..	355	33	4	125	178	132
<i>3. Home Work.</i>						
(a) Number of names of Outworkers received from employers twice in the year	193	..	12	20	27	29
(b) Ditto once in the year ..	42	..	..	51	22	30
(c) Outwork in unwholesome premises (Section 108)—Instances	10	..	..	..	..	..
(d) Outwork in infected premises (Sections 109 and 110)—Instances	2	..	..	..	3	..
<i>4. Registered Workshops—</i>						
Total	349	108	181	216	290	..
<i>5. Underground Bakehouses in use at the end of the year ..</i>	8	2	3	6	1	..

UNDER THE FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT.

Feltham.	Finchley.	Friern Barnet.	Greenford.	Hampton.	Hampton Wick.	Hanwell.	Harrow.	Hayes.	Hendon (Urban).	Heston and Isleworth.	Hornsey (Borough).
10	11	6	8	6	14	1	55	30	25	15	62
..	388	32	..	} 177	{ 20	121	306	11	153	251	654
..	..	132	..			4	45	..	3	64	83
10	399	170	8	183	60	126	406	41	181	330	799
..
1	40	47	2	17	..	6	19	..	59	63	97
..	17	..	..	6	..	..	1	..	6	1	7
1	57	47	2	23	..	6	20	..	65	64	104
..	6	..	..	3	..	16	28	..	..	16	152
..	..	..	..	..	..	12	4	..	..	18	6
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..
..
7	192	35	..	47	11	71	111	10	130	261	368
..	3	2	..	..	..	4	1	..	2	1	5

TABLE SHOWING PROCEEDINGS OF SANITARY AUTHORITIES

	Kingsbury.	Ruislip-Northwood.	Southall-Norwood.	Southgate	Staines (Urban).	Sunbury.
1. <i>Inspections.</i>						
Factories (including Factory Laundries) .. ..	..	6	23	30	15	3
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)	3	15	125	207	79	10
Workplaces (other than Outworkers' premises, included in Part 3) .. ..	..	..	4	30	41	5
Total Inspections ..	3	21	152	267	135	18
(a) Total Prosecutions ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. <i>Defects Found.</i>						
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts .. ..	..	2	29	12	13	3
Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act .. ..	..	..	14	..	..	..
Total defects found ..	..	2	43	12	13	3
3. <i>Home Work.</i>						
(a) Number of names of Outworkers received from employers twice in the year ..	..	..	..	26	..	1
(b) Ditto once in the year ..	..	..	18	..	..	..
(c) Outwork in unwholesome premises (Section 108)—Instances .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(d) Outwork in infected premises (Sections 109 and 110)—Instances .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. <i>Registered Workshops—Total</i>	1	25	84	156	135	8
5. <i>Underground Bakehouses in use at the end of the year ..</i>	..	..	1	..	..	..

UNDER THE FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT--continued.

Teddington.	Tottenham.	Twickenham.	Uxbridge (Urban).	Wealdstone.	Wembley.	Willesden.	Wood Green.	Yiewsley.	Hendon (Rural).	South Mimms (Rural).	Staines (Rural).	Uxbridge (Rural).
Frequent.	189	39	7	26	8	166	20	14	22	..	..	18
	832	186	81	95	46	502	285	18	35	..	..	26
		17	45	43	..	79	83	..	..	..	..	17
..	1,011	242	133	164	54	747	388	32	57	..	171	61
..
8	38	36	26	4	4	161	15	5	1	..	10	5
..	2	1	..	..	..	43	..	..	1	..	..	..
8	40	37	26	4	4	204	15	5	2	..	10	5
..	87	18	..	..	..	54	8	..	..	..	..	..
..	45	1	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	17	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
34	410	132	74	56	32	641	123	12	16	20	48	39
..	5	3	1	..	..	21	1	..	..	..	..	..

Public Health Staff.

For the purpose of carrying out the local public health administration in the 37 sanitary districts into which the County is divided, the staff which has been appointed for carrying out the duties comprises medical officers of health—

- (a) Who are required to devote their whole time to their official duties ;
- (b) Who only devote part time to the office and who are mainly occupied in general medical practice.

It is only in the larger areas that “ whole-time ” medical officers of health have been appointed. None of the districts in the County have combined with a view to retaining the services of a medical man entirely for public work (with the exception of South Mimms Rural District, which forms part of a combined area with districts in Hertfordshire, known as the Middlesex and Hertfordshire Combined District), and the result is that in the greater part of the County each district has appointed as medical officer of health a medical practitioner who is also allowed to carry on general practice.

The names of these officers will be found in the latter part of this report.

Sanitary Inspectors.—The total number of sanitary and assistant sanitary inspectors in the County is 80. This is an increase of four on last year.

In addition to these officers, in several districts one or more health visitors have been appointed.

The details are set out in the following table :—

Public Health Staff.

	Number of Sanitary and Assistant Sanitary Inspectors.	Other Staff.	Remarks.
<i>Urban.</i>			
Acton ..	4	1 health visitor, 1 clerk, 1 disinfector. 1 clerk.	Men are obtained from the Works Department when necessary.
Brentford ..	1	1 health visitor, 2 clerks.	
Chiswick ..	2		
Ealing (<i>Borough</i>) ..	3	1 health visitor, 1 clerk.	5 other men employed in various duties, <i>e.g.</i> , mortuary, ambulance, opening of drains, &c.
Edmonton ..	4	2 health visitors, 2 clerks, 1 disinfector	
Enfield ..	4	3 clerks, 1 outdoor assistant, and 2 disinfectors.	The sanitary inspector is also the surveyor.
Feltham ..	1	4 men for cesspool emptying, 2 men for house refuse collection.	
Finchley..	3	2 clerks, 1 disinfector.	The sanitary inspector is also the surveyor.
Friern Barnet ..	1	A labourer from surveyor's depart- ment assists in testing drains.	
Greenford ..	1	.. .. .
Hampton ..	1	.. .. .

Hampton Wick..	1	..	..	..	..	..	The sanitary inspector is also the surveyor.
Hanwell..	1	..	1 health visitor.	..	..	..	Sanitary inspector is also inspector under the Petroleum Acts.
Harrow ..	1	..	2 health visitors (part time).	..	..	..	The health visitors also act as district nurses.
Hayes ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	The sanitary inspector is also surveyor. The Council are contemplating the separation of these offices.
Hendon ..	2	..	1 general assistant, 1 ambulance driver and disinfecter.	..	..	..
Heston and Isleworth ..	4	..	2 health visitors, 4 clerks.	..	..	..
Hornsey (<i>Borough</i>) ..	4	..	2 clerks, 3 disinfectors and drain testers.	..	..	..
Kingsbury ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	The sanitary inspector is also the surveyor.
Ruislip-Northwood ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	The sanitary inspector is also the assistant surveyor.
Southall-Norwood ..	1	..	2 disinfecting assistants.	..	..	..
Southgate ..	3	..	1 clerk, 1 disinfecter.	..	..	..
Staines ..	2	..	..	..	..	..	The sanitary inspector is also the surveyor.
Sunbury ..	1	..	1 junior clerk.	..	..	..	The sanitary inspector is also the surveyor.
Teddington ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	Has assistance when required for disinfecting.
Tottenham ..	6	..	2 health visitors, 4 clerks.	..	..	..
Twickenham ..	3	..	1 clerk.	..	..	..
Uxbridge ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	Sanitary inspector is also water inspector. (Additional assistance for water inspector's duties.)

	Number of Sanitary and Assistant Sanitary Inspectors.	Other Staff.	Remarks.
<i>Urban—(continued).</i>			
Wealdstone ..	2	.. .. .	One of the sanitary inspectors is also surveyor; the other is also building inspector.
Wembley ..	1	A labourer when required.	A nurse has been appointed as assistant sanitary inspector and fever nurse.
Willesden ..	9	9 health and assistant health visitors, 8 clerks, 2 disinfectors, 2 drain testers and labourers, 2 dust foremen 1 health visitor, 2 clerks.	The health visitors and clerical staff also assist in work arising out of the medical inspection of school children.
Wood Green ..	3		
Yiewsley ..	1	.. .. .	Sanitary inspector is also surveyor, canal-boat inspector, petroleum inspector.
<i>Rural.</i>			
Hendon ..	1	1 disinfectant, &c. (part time).	The sanitary inspector is also petroleum inspector, and is responsible for removal of house refuse which is done by contract.
South Mimms ..	1	.. .. .	The sanitary inspector is also surveyor.
Staines ..	2	.. .. .
Uxbridge ..	1	.. .. .

Adoptive Acts.

In most of the districts in the County different parts of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907, have been adopted. These have been set out in previous County reports. The following references may now be made :—

Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907.

From the information available it appears that parts of this Act have been adopted in the following districts :—

Ealing.—Parts V and VIII, and certain sections comprised in Parts II, III, IV, and X.

Edmonton.—A considerable portion of the Act has been adopted.

Enfield.—Parts I, II (secs. 15-17, 20, 21, 23-25, 27, and 29-33); III (secs. 34-38, 43, 44 and 46-51); IV, secs. 52-57, 59, 62-65, and 68); V and VI; VII, sec. 81; VIII, IX and X, sec. 95).

Finchley.—Act adopted excepting Parts I, IV (sec. 26), VII, VIII, IX, X (secs. 92, 93 and 94).

Friern Barnet.—It is stated that the Act is in force in the district.

Hampton.—Part II has been adopted.

Hampton Wick.—Parts II, III, IV, V, VII (secs. 81, parts, and 86), VIII and IX.

Hanwell.—Parts II, III, IV (secs. 52–60, 62–66), V, VI, X (secs. 92, 93 and 95).

Harrow.—Sec. 51 adopted.

Hendon (Urban).—The Act is in force in the district.

Heston and Isleworth.—Parts II, III, IV, V, VI, and VIII.

Hornsey.—Parts II (secs. 15–17, 19–27, 30, 31 and 33), III, IV, V, VI, VII, (sec. 81 [modified]), VIII (secs. 87–90), IX, X (sec. 95).

Kingsbury.—Certain portions of the Act are in force in the district.

Ruislip-Northwood.—The Act is in force in the district.

Southall-Norwood.—Parts II, III and IV (except secs. 61 and 66), V, VI, VIII and X.

Southgate.—The Act came into force in this district in April, 1912.

Teddington.—Parts of the Act have been adopted and are in force.

Twickenham.—Parts II (secs. 15-31, and 33), III, IV, V, VI, VII (secs. 81, part, 83, 86-88), VIII, IX, X (92, 93 and 95).

Uxbridge (Urban).—The Act was adopted in 1911.

Wealdstone.—Parts II, III (secs. 34-38, 43-45, 47 and 51), Parts IV, VI and X (sec. 95).

Wemley.—The Act has been adopted.

Willesden.—Parts II, III, IV and X.

Hendon (Rural).—Part II (secs. 15, 17 and 20), Part III (secs. 43-46 and 49), Part IV (secs. 52-59, 61-67).

Staines (Rural).—Parts II (secs. 15, 16, 22, 23, 25, 27, 30, and 33), III (secs. 34-37, 43-46), and IV (secs. 52-57, 60-66, and 68).

Other Adoptive Acts.

The information as to other permissive Acts dealing with public health administration is set out in the next table.

Adoptive Acts in force.

	Infectious Diseases (Prevention) Act, 1890.	Public Health Act Amend- ment Act, 1890, Part III.	Notification of Births Act, 1907.
	1	2	3
<i>Urban.</i>			
Acton	Yes	Yes	Yes
Brentford	Yes	Yes	
Chiswick	Yes	Yes	Yes
Ealing (<i>Borough</i>)	Yes	Yes	Yes
Edmonton	Yes	Yes	Yes
Enfield	Yes	Yes	
Feltham	Yes	No	
Finchley	Yes	Yes*	Yes
Friern Barnet	Yes	Yes	Yes
Greenford	Yes	Yes	No
Hampton	Yes	Yes	
Hampton Wick	Yes	Yes	
Hanwell	Yes	Yes	Yes
Harrow	Yes	Yes	
Hayes	Yes	Yes	
Hendon	Yes	Yes	
Heston & Isleworth	Yes	Yes	Yes
Hornsey (<i>Borough</i>)	Yes	Yes	
Kingsbury	No	Yes	
Ruislip-Northwood	Yes	Yes	
Southall-Norwood	Yes	Yes	
Southgate	Yes	Yes	
Staines	Yes	Yes	
Sunbury	Yes	Yes	
Teddington	Yes	Yes	
Tottenham	Yes*	Yes	Yes
Twickenham	Yes	Yes	
Uxbridge	Yes	Yes	
Wealdstone	Yes	Yes	
Wembley	Yes	Yes	
Willesden	No*	Yes	Yes
Wood Green	Yes	Yes	Yes
Yiewsley†	—	Yes	—
<i>Rural.</i>			
Hendon	Yes	Yes	
South Mimms	Yes	Yes	
Staines	Yes	Yes	
Uxbridge	Yes	Yes	

* Finchley. Also Parts II, III and V.

Tottenham. Sections 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20.

Willesden. Chief provisions embodied in Willesden Local Act, 1903.

† At present working under those Acts and by-laws adopted by the Uxbridge Rural District Council, of which district Yiewsley, until April, 1911, formed a part.

Local Acts.

Private Acts, including various provisions, for the more effectual dealing with matters arising in connection with public health administration are in force in the following districts :—

Acton.

Chiswick.

Ealing.

Edmonton.

Finchley.

Willesden.

Wood Green.

FURTHER STATISTICS
RELATING TO EACH SANITARY
DISTRICT.

ACTON URBAN DISTRICT.

Medical Officer of Health, D. J. Thomas, M.R.C.S.,
L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Area in acres 2,305

Census, 1911. *Estimated, mid 1913.*
Population .. 57,497 60,000

	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
Births	1,480	1,475	1,486	1,517	1,522
Corrected deaths ..	708	623	777	640	693
Infant deaths ..	146	139	205	107	127
Phthisis deaths ..	49	43	51	36	61
Scarlet fever	468	109	234	315	80
Diphtheria and M. Croup	104	118	115	100	117
Enteric fever	4	16	17	9	4
Scarlet fever	16	2	6	5	2
Diphtheria and M. Croup	22	9	9	8	8
Enteric fever	1	2	4	1	—

BRENTFORD URBAN DISTRICT.

Medical Officer of Health, Henry Bott, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Area in acres 1,091

Census, 1911. Estimated, mid 1913.

Population .. 16,571 16,896

	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
Births	468	479	442	468	490
Corrected deaths ..	245	220	290	200	234
Infant deaths ..	48	51	75	42	62
Phthisis deaths ..	25	14	20	23	14
Scarlet fever	119	24	55	63	40
Diphtheria and M. Croup	17	22	32	21	31
Enteric fever	2	—	6	7	—
Scarlet fever	1	—	—	1	—
Diphtheria and M. Croup	—	1	3	—	—
Enteric fever	—	—	—	—	—

CHISWICK URBAN DISTRICT.

Medical Officer of Health, C. S. Brebner, M.D., D.P.H.

Area in acres 1,249

Census, 1911. Estimated, mid 1913.

Population .. 38,697 41,263

	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
Births	877	943	902	915	912
Corrected deaths ..	535	400	478	426	508
Infant deaths ..	95	66	86	70	88
Phthisis deaths ..	38	34	27	35	29
Scarlet fever	117	125	97	49	53
Diphtheria and M. Croup	52	58	41	25	46
Enteric fever	7	4	15	4	2
Scarlet fever	2	1	2	2	2
Diphtheria and M. Croup	5	5	8	2	6
Enteric fever	—	—	3	1	—

EALING (BOROUGH).

Medical Officer of Health, C. A. Patten, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S.

Area in acres 2,947'

Census, 1911. Estimated, mid 1913.
 Population .. 61,222 68,500

	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
Births	1,184	1,272	1,246	1,331	1,249
Corrected deaths ..	632	533	714	630	602
Infant deaths ..	90	83	152	90	90
Phthisis deaths ..	38	40	33	40	37
Scarlet fever	160	148	125	187	326
Diphtheria and M. Croup	48	55	95	56	57
Enteric fever	6	7	4	4	5
Scarlet fever	—	1	—	3	2
Diphtheria and M. Croup	4	2	4	4	1
Enteric fever	2	—	1	2	1

EDMONTON URBAN DISTRICT.

Medical Officer of Health, S. C. Lawrence, M.B., Ch.B.,
D.P.H., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Area in acres 3,894

Census, 1911. Estimated, mid 1913.

Population { District } 64,797 { 66,552
 { Institutions } 1,835

		1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
Births	.. ..	1,871	1,961	1,847	1,765	1,862
Corrected deaths	..	675	587	830	666	794
Infant deaths	..	168	131	265	149	196
Phthisis deaths	..	43	50	45	61	72
Scarlet fever	} Cases	283	156	68	212	429
Diphtheria and M. Croup		110	52	44	136	131
Enteric fever		30	37	15	12	8
Scarlet fever	} Deaths	4	5	—	1	1
Diphtheria and M. Croup		13	4	7	13	15
Enteric fever		7	6	2	1	2

ENFIELD URBAN DISTRICT.

Medical Officer of Health, W. P. Warren, L.R.C.P.,
L.R.C.S., D.P.H.

Area in acres 12,601

Census, 1911. *Estimated, mid 1913.*
Population .. 56,338 59,146

		1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
Births	.. ..	1,400	1,431	1,314	1,401	1,331
Corrected deaths	..	668	589	732	576	577
Infant deaths	..	156	109	185	107	116
Phthisis deaths	..	36	56	45	40	51
Scarlet fever	} Cases	283	156	111	98	158
Diphtheria and M. Croup		223	105	54	77	72
Enteric fever		2	4	8	2	2
Scarlet fever	} Deaths	6	5	4	2	1
Diphtheria and M. Croup		19	6	5	7	7
Enteric fever		—	1	3	2	—

FELTHAM URBAN DISTRICT.

Medical Officer of Health, C. D. Morris, L.R.C.P.,
M.R.C.S., L.S.A.

Area in acres 1,790

Census, 1911. Estimated, mid 1913.
Population .. 5,135 5,816

		1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
Births..	..	130	139	147	135	124
Corrected deaths	..	66	61	57	62	60
Infant deaths	..	18	14	20	18	14
Phthisis deaths	..	6	4	3	5	2
Scarlet fever	} Cases	11	3	9	2	20
Diphtheria and M. Croup		29	7	3	5	1
Enteric fever		—	1	3	1	1
Scarlet fever	} Deaths	1	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria and M. Croup		4	—	—	1	1
Enteric fever		—	1	—	—	—

FINCHLEY URBAN DISTRICT.

Medical Officer of Health, F. W. Bywater, M.B.,
Ch.B., D.P.H.

Area in acres 3,384

Census, 1911. Estimated, mid 1913.
Population .. 39,419 44,208

		1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
Births	.. ..	848	889	960	973	930
Corrected deaths	..	354	367	355	379	392
Infant deaths	..	60	56	71	61	60
Phthisis deaths	..	17	30	23	28	16
Scarlet fever	} Cases	97	89	153	70	93
Diphtheria and M. Croup		77	89	57	75	50
Enteric fever		7	12	3	5	6
Scarlet fever	} Deaths	2	1	—	1	2
Diphtheria and M. Croup		4	5	4	9	1
Enteric fever		—	3	—	3	1

Owing to the lamented death of Dr. Bywater, Dr. Prior was appointed Medical Officer of Health in the early part of 1914.

FRIERN BARNET URBAN DISTRICT.

Medical Officer of Health, F. A. Spreat, F.R.C.S., D.P.H.

Area in acres 1,304

Census, 1911. Estimated, mid 1913.

Population	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{District} \\ \text{Asylum} \end{array} \right\}$	14,924	..	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 14,258 \\ 2,540 \end{array} \right\}$
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	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
Births	316	351	307	374	333
Corrected deaths ..	121	112	138	135	113
Infant deaths ..	29	25	38	21	19
Phthisis deaths ..	2	6	6	7	5
Scarlet fever	60	22	18	23	29
Diphtheria and M. Croup					
Enteric fever					
Scarlet fever	—	1	—	1	1
Diphtheria and M. Croup					
Enteric fever					

GREENFORD URBAN DISTRICT.

Medical Officer of Health, G. Hope, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.,
D.P.H.

Area in acres 3,041

Census, 1911. *Estimated, mid 1913.*
Population.. 1,064 1,245

			1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
Births	..	..	21	28	26	33	29
Corrected deaths	..		14	15	16	10	13
Infant deaths	..		3	1	2	2	3
Phthisis deaths	..		1	1	1	—	2
Scarlet fever	}	Cases	—	—	—	4	22
Diphtheria and M. Croup			—	—	—	—	2
Enteric fever			—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet fever	}	Deaths	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria and M. Croup			—	—	—	—	—
Enteric fever			—	—	—	—	—

HAMPTON URBAN DISTRICT.

Medical Officer of Health, A. D. Owen, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Area in acres 2,044

Census, 1911. Estimated, mid 1913.

Population .. 9,220 9,600

		1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
Births	.. ..	217	206	217	169	182
Corrected deaths	..	93	94	95	93	107
Infant deaths	..	16	7	24	11	14
Phthisis deaths	..	3	6	4	6	6
Scarlet fever	} Cases	25	20	18	17	31
Diphtheria and M. Croup		19	49	24	3	2
Enteric fever		—	1	3	—	—
Scarlet fever	} Deaths	—	1	—	—	—
Diphtheria and M. Croup		—	—	—	1	—
Enteric fever		—	—	—	—	—

HAMPTON WICK URBAN DISTRICT.

Medical Officer of Health, H. A. Günther, M.B., M.R.C.S.,
L.R.C.P.

Area in acres 1,306

Census, 1911. Estimated, mid 1913.
Population .. 2,417 2,477

	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
Births	47	39	31	33	39
Corrected deaths ..	35	22	25	30	32
Infant deaths ..	1	—	7	1	4
Phthisis deaths ..	—	—	1	2	3
Scarlet fever	26	1	2	1	3
Diphtheria and M. Croup	2	4	10	7	4
Enteric fever	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet fever	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria and M. Croup	—	—	—	—	1
Enteric fever	—	—	—	—	—

HANWELL URBAN DISTRICT.

Medical Officer of Health, G. Hope, D.P.H., M.R.C.S.,
L.R.C.P.

Area in acres 1,067

Census, 1911. *Estimated, mid 1913.*
Population .. 19,129 20,856

	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
Births	533	503	518	539	478
Corrected deaths ..	183	177	259	185	193
Infant deaths ..	48	33	73	37	42
Phthisis deaths ..	13	24	11	13	17
Scarlet fever	64	24	57	59	62
Diphtheria and	23	22	41	37	27
M. Croup					
Enteric fever	—	—	7	—	1
Scarlet fever	1	—	2	—	—
Diphtheria and	2	3	4	2	2
M. Croup					
Enteric fever	—	—	2	—	—

HARROW URBAN DISTRICT.

Medical Officer of Health, J. Fletcher Little, M.B., M.R.C.P.

Area in acres. 2,028

Census, 1911. Estimated, mid 1913.

Population . . . 17,074 18,000

	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
Births 	361	376	352	379	363
Corrected deaths ..	165	112	144	141	134
Infant deaths ..	20	15	30	18	18
Phthisis deaths ..	12	12	7	8	7
Scarlet fever }	26	25	50	74	89
Diphtheria and }	10	25	18	14	12
M. Croup }					
Enteric fever }	3	3	2	2	1
Scarlet fever }	—	—	1	—	—
Diphtheria and }	2	—	1	3	—
M. Croup }					
Enteric fever }	1	1	—	—	—

HAYES URBAN DISTRICT.

Medical Officer of Health, E. J. Parrott, M.R.C.S.,
L.R.C.P.

Area in acres 3,311

Population *Census, 1911.* *Estimated, mid 1913.*
 .. 4,261 4,750

	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
Births 	98	123	130	108	121
Corrected deaths ..	59	43	64	55	52
Infant deaths ..	14	15	17	9	11
Phthisis deaths ..	—	4	8	4	7
Scarlet fever }	3	4	3	7	15
Diphtheria and }	7	2	5	2	3
M. Croup }					
Enteric fever }	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet fever }	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria and }	—	—	3	—	—
M. Croup }					
Enteric fever }	—	—	—	—	—

HESTON AND ISLEWORTH URBAN DISTRICT.

Medical Officer of Health, Thos. Strain, M.D., D.P.H.

Area in acres.. .. 6,859

Census, 1911. *Estimated, mid 1913.*

Population { District .. } 43,313 .. { 45,603
 { Institutions } 1,146

		1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
Births	.. ..	1,182	1,117	1,018	1,017	1,095
Corrected deaths	..	545	493	578	474	536
Infant deaths	..	112	118	165	87	117
Phthisis deaths	..	41	30	46	37	31
Scarlet fever	} Cases	130	81	75	98	106
Diphtheria and M. Croup		34	31	25	25	53
Enteric fever		8	6	20	3	3
Scarlet fever	} Deaths	—	—	1	—	—
Diphtheria and M. Croup		4	2	6	4	3
Enteric fever		1	1	2	—	1

HORNSEY (BOROUGH).

Medical Officer of Health, H. Coates, M.D., D.P.H.

Area in acres 2,875

Census, 1911. Estimated, mid 1913.
Population .. 84,592 88,160

		1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
Births		1,508	1,393	1,479	1,385	1,425
Corrected deaths ..		787	737	812	840	824
Infant deaths ..		87	84	116	105	81
Phthisis deaths ..		57	41	55	43	55
Scarlet fever	} Cases	221	173	179	138	206
Diphtheria and M. Croup		151	105	133	88	115
Enteric fever		4	10	6	9	10
Scarlet fever	} Deaths	3	4	1	3	—
Diphtheria and M. Croup		10	8	6	2	4
Enteric fever		—	3	1	2	3

KINGSBURY URBAN DISTRICT.

Medical Officer of Health, F. W. Andrew, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Area in acres 1,829

Census, 1911. *Estimated, mid 1913.*
Population .. 821 918

	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
Births 	13	17	13	18	29
Corrected deaths ..	3	5	8	6	16
Infant deaths ..	—	1	1	—	1
Phthisis deaths ..	—	—	1	1	—
Scarlet fever }	—	1	—	4	—
Diphtheria and }	—	—	1	—	—
M. Croup }	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric fever }	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet fever }	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria and }	—	—	—	—	—
M. Croup }	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric fever }	—	—	—	—	—

RUISLIP-NORTHWOOD URBAN DISTRICT:

Medical Officer of Health, L. W. Hignett, M.B., M.R.C.S.,
D.P.H.

Area in acres 6,585

Census, 1911. *Estimated, mid 1913.*
Population .. 6,217 7,410

	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
Births	137	122	125	131	124
Corrected deaths ..	45	37	55	61	41
Infant deaths ..	5	3	9	13	3
Phthisis deaths ..	2	2	2	1	2
Scarlet fever	27	9	6	2	22
Diphtheria and M. Croup	7	3	—	—	17
Enteric fever	—	—	—	1	1
Scarlet fever	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria and M. Croup	1	—	—	—	—
Enteric fever	—	—	—	—	—

SOUTHALL-NORWOOD URBAN DISTRICT.

Medical Officer of Health, J. D. Windle, M.D., Ch.B., M.R.C.S.

Area in acres 2,575

Census, 1911. Estimated, mid 1913.

Population	{ District }	26,323	26,736
	{ Asylum }		2,763

	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
Births	686	664	689	660	711
Corrected deaths ..	225	214	244	239	296
Infant deaths ..	65	63	81	73	70
Phthisis deaths ..	12	21	16	20	18
Scarlet fever	45	32	56	58	112
Diphtheria and M. Croup	38	4	25	43	45
Enteric fever	6	1	2	3	—
Scarlet fever	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria and M. Croup	3	2	3	2	7
Enteric fever	—	—	—	—	—

SOUTHGATE URBAN DISTRICT.

Medical Officer of Health, A. Sidney Ransome, B.A.,
M.B., D.P.H.

Area in acres 3,597

Census, 1911. *Estimated, mid 1913.*
Population .. 33,612 37,400

		1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
Births		687	710	689	746	701
Corrected deaths ..		245	254	302	295	306
Infant deaths ..		25	36	62	50	43
Phthisis deaths ..		17	23	18	20	22
Scarlet fever	} Cases	106	48	49	143	94
Diphtheria and M. Croup		55	44	21	32	21
Enteric fever		3	5	5	5	4
Scarlet fever	} Deaths	—	—	—	—	1
Diphtheria and M. Croup		7	5	3	3	2
Enteric fever		—	1	—	—	1

STAINES URBAN DISTRICT.

Medical Officer of Health, F. C. Tothill, M.B., C.M., D.P.H.

Area in acres 1,918

Census, 1911. Estimated, mid 1913.

Population .. 6,755 6,808

	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
Births	161	146	133	123	141
Corrected deaths ..	96	53	102	69	71
Infant deaths ..	17	8	16	15	13
Phthisis deaths ..	2	2	4	2	2
Scarlet fever	2	9	9	11	14
Diphtheria and	3	3	7	1	12
M. Croup					
Enteric fever	—	1	1	2	—
Scarlet fever	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria and	—	1	2	—	—
M. Croup					
Enteric fever	—	—	—	—	—

SUNBURY URBAN DISTRICT.

Medical Officer of Health, W. L. Byham, L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Area in acres 2,659

Census, 1911. Estimated, mid 1913.
Population .. 4,607 4,607

	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
Births	118	123	102	90	108
Corrected deaths ..	56	61	78	55	60
Infant deaths ..	9	11	17	7	10
Phthisis deaths ..	8	4	4	5	5
Scarlet fever	2	—	1	4	2
Diphtheria and	7	10	4	—	2
M. Croup	—	1	—	—	—
Enteric fever	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet fever	—	—	1	—	—
Diphtheria and	1	1	—	—	—
M. Croup	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric fever	—	—	—	—	—

TEDDINGTON URBAN DISTRICT.

Medical Officer of Health, E. G. Gibbs-Smith,
M.D., D.P.H.

Area in acres 1,214

Census, 1911. *Estimated, mid 1913.*
Population .. 17,847 18,500

	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
Births	436	406	410	396	453
Corrected deaths ..	204	175	219	207	208
Infant deaths ..	35	17	47	39	36
Phthisis deaths ..	9	13	4	11	17
Scarlet fever	57	19	27	37	28
Diphtheria and	15	19	45	27	6
M. Croup	3	—	—	1	1
Enteric fever	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet fever	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria and	1	—	4	3	—
M. Croup	—	—	—	—	1
Enteric fever	—	—	—	—	—

TOTTENHAM URBAN DISTRICT.

Medical Officer of Health, David C. Kirkhope, M.D.,
Ch.M., D.P.H.

Area in acres 3,014

Census, 1911. *Estimated, mid 1913.*
Population .. 137,418 145,736

		1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
Births		3,791	3,699	3,861	3,783	3,781
Corrected deaths ..		1,485	1,515	1,817	1,595	1,621
Infant deaths ..		336	320	475	301	339
Phthisis deaths ..		69	74	139	142	131
Scarlet fever	} Cases	569	260	250	322	585
Diphtheria and M. Croup		136	79	111	194	258
Enteric fever		22	37	20	14	11
Scarlet fever	} Deaths	10	4	1	2	1
Diphtheria and M. Croup		22	13	14	16	24
Enteric fever		1	11	3	6	—

TWICKENHAM URBAN DISTRICT.

Medical Officer of Health, G. H. Dupont, M.D., D.P.H.

Area in acres 2,421

Census, 1911. *Estimated, mid 1913.*

Population .. 29,367 31,681

		1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
Births	.. ..	703	696	698	713	734
Corrected deaths	..	362	299	350	311	351
Infant deaths	..	56	62	78	49	58
Phthisis deaths	..	27	26	33	23	21
Scarlet fever	} Cases	102	65	41	28	119
Diphtheria and M. Croup		30	31	97	89	52
Enteric fever		1	—	—	2	1
Scarlet fever	} Deaths	4	—	1	—	—
Diphtheria and M. Croup		5	3	3	—	3
Enteric fever		—	—	—	—	1

UXBRIDGE URBAN DISTRICT.

Medical Officer of Health, J. L. Lock, M.A., M.B., B.C.

Area in acres 868

Census, 1911. Estimated, mid 1913.

Population .. 10,374 10,500

	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
Births	268	217	234	246	211
Corrected deaths ..	152	114	148	130	135
Infant deaths ..	33	15	32	19	17
Phthisis deaths ..	21	8	12	11	19
Scarlet fever	18	9	26	10	17
Diphtheria and M. Croup	12	9	—	14	32
Enteric fever	1	1	—	—	—
Scarlet fever	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria and M. Croup	2	1	—	—	1
Enteric fever	—	—	—	—	—

WEALDSTONE URBAN DISTRICT.

Medical Officer of Health, G. H. Butler, L.R.C.P.,
M.R.C.S.

Area in acres 1,061

Census, 1911. Estimated, mid 1913.
Population .. 11,923 13,000

	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
Births	347	284	305	319	330
Corrected deaths ..	116	89	125	106	117
Infant deaths ..	25	18	34	20	23
Phthisis deaths ..	10	7	10	17	9
Scarlet fever	14	21	34	109	54
Diphtheria and M. Croup	13	2	9	29	18
Enteric fever	2	1	1	—	2
Scarlet fever	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria and M. Croup	1	—	3	—	1
Enteric fever	1	1	—	—	—

WEMBLEY URBAN DISTRICT.

Medical Officer of Health, C. E. Goddard, M.D.,
M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Area in acres 4,564

Census, 1911. Estimated mid 1913.

Population .. 10,696 12,180

	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
Births	252	271	287	288	312
Corrected deaths ..	98	70	96	73	98
Infant deaths ..	25	10	25	17	20
Phthisis deaths ..	5	3	5	4	6
Scarlet fever	14	10	14	25	22
Diphtheria and M. Croup	3	3	6	8	28
Enteric fever	1	2	1	—	3
Scarlet fever	1	—	1	—	—
Diphtheria and M. Croup	1	1	—	—	1
Enteric fever	—	—	1	—	1

WILLESDEN URBAN DISTRICT.

Medical Officer of Health, George F. Buchan, M.D., D.P.H.

Area in acres 4,384

Census, 1911. Estimated, mid 1913.

Population .. 154,214 163,644

	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
Births	4,172	3,923	4,001	4,075	4,037
Corrected deaths ..	1,678	1,506	1,848	1,603	1,677
Infant deaths ..	368	286	495	328	325
Phthisis deaths ..	131	116	132	148	136
Scarlet fever	638	314	326	430	504
Diphtheria and M. Croup	207	166	192	222	233
Enteric fever	41	23	13	13	18
Scarlet fever	16	—	5	1	7
Diphtheria and M. Croup	10	11	11	10	8
Enteric fever	6	2	4	3	4

WOOD GREEN URBAN DISTRICT.

Medical Officer of Health, T. Slater Jones, M.D., M.R.C.S.,
L.R.C.P.

Area in acres 1,625

Census, 1911. Estimated, mid 1913.

Population .. 49,369 50,300

	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
Births.. ..	1,207	1,142	1,205	1,204	1,210
Corrected deaths ..	505	460	557	498	510
Infant deaths ..	91	74	123	68	83
Phthisis deaths ..	34	37	34	47	45
Scarlet fever	300	204	86	127	185
Diphtheria and M. Croup	72	124	90	54	70
Enteric fever	6	9	3	6	1
Scarlet fever	6	1	2	—	1
Diphtheria and M. Croup	9	8	7	6	11
Enteric fever	2	2	1	2	—

YIEWSLEY URBAN DISTRICT.

Medical Officer of Health, A. Hitchings Thomas, M.B.,
B.S., D.P.H.

Areas in acres 896

Census, 1911. Estimated, mid 1913.
Population .. 4,315 4,390

	1911.	1912.	1913.
Births	137	144	149
Corrected deaths	35	55	61
Infant deaths	12	12	15
Phthisis deaths	4	1	2
Scarlet fever	5	1	24
Diphtheria and M. Croup	—	4	3
Enteric fever	—	—	—
Scarlet fever	—	—	—
Diphtheria and M. Croup	—	1	—
Enteric fever	—	—	—

Figures for previous years are included in the Rural District of Uxbridge, of which Yiewsley formed part.

HENDON RURAL DISTRICT.

Medical Officer of Health, R. Leslie Romer, M.R.C.S.,
L.R.C.P.

Area in acres. 11,321

Census, 1911. *Estimated, mid 1913.*
Population . . . 14,160 15,137

		1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
Births	.. ..	240	270	288	329	326
Corrected deaths	..	104	94	101	118	140
Infant deaths	..	7	9	15	21	20
Phthisis deaths	..	10	11	7	4	9
Scarlet fever	} Cases	27	10	67	68	58
Diphtheria and M. Croup		18	2	26	18	44
Enteric fever		4	1	1	1	1
Scarlet fever	} Deaths	—	—	—	1	1
Diphtheria and M. Croup		1	—	—	—	4
Enteric fever		1	—	—	—	1

SOUTH MIMMS RURAL DISTRICT.

Medical Officer of Health, W. Gruggen, L.R.C.P.,
L.F.P.S., D.P.H.

Area in acres 6,105

Census, 1911. Estimated, mid 1913.

Population .. 2,805 2,836

		1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
Births		61	47	65	62	60
Corrected deaths ..		32	24	32	28	32
Infant deaths ..		4	1	2	5	9
Phthisis deaths ..		—	3	1	2	1
Scarlet fever	} Cases	25	13	6	4	—
Diphtheria and M. Croup		8	1	2	1	2
Enteric fever		—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet fever	} Deaths	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria and M. Croup		1	—	—	—	—
Enteric fever		—	—	—	—	—

STAINES RURAL DISTRICT.

Medical Officer of Health, C. Dwight Morris, M.R.C.S.,
L.R.C.P., L.S.A.

Area in acres.. .. 17,964

Census, 1911. Estimated, mid 1913.
Population .. 21,926 .. 23,860

	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
Births	560	549	525	533	515
Corrected deaths ..	321	261	259	234	238
Infant deaths ..	79	59	82	40	36
Phthisis deaths ..	29	14	15	11	19
Scarlet fever ..	19	25	85	17	61
Diphtheria and M. Croup	16	23	19	10	10
Enteric fever ..	8	4	9	7	1
Scarlet fever ..	1	1	1	1	—
Diphtheria and M. Croup	3	2	1	—	—
Enteric fever ..	1	1	1	2	—

UXBRIDGE RURAL DISTRICT.

Medical Officer of Health, Fredk. E. Walker, M.B., B.S.

Area in acres 12,623

Census, 1911. Estimated, mid 1913.

Population .. 9,240 9,600

	1909.*	1910.*	1911.	1912.	1913.
Births	374	336	234	174	207
Corrected deaths ..	175	184	123	102	99
Infant deaths ..	31	24	33	17	16
Phthisis deaths ..	12	13	5	10	9
Scarlet fever ..	8	33	18	12	7
Diphtheria and M. Croup	6	1	30	9	10
Enteric fever ..	2	—	2	—	—
Scarlet fever ..	1	3	—	—	—
Diphtheria and M. Croup	—	—	5	1	1
Enteric fever ..	—	—	—	—	—

* The Births and Deaths for these years include those in the parish of Yiewsley, which has now become a separate urban district.

TABLES.

1. Table showing corrections made in each district for deaths of non-residents, and for deaths of residents occurring outside the districts, also the correct number of births belonging to each area.
2. Table of causes of death recorded in the district reports.
3. Table showing sanitary work carried out in each district.
4. Table showing situation of Dispensaries.

ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.—TABLE I.
VITAL STATISTICS OF EACH DISTRICT IN THE COUNTY DURING 1913.

District.	1	Population estimated to Middle of 1913.	Births.			Total Deaths Registered in the District.		Transferable Deaths.		Net Deaths belonging to the District.				
			Un- corrected Number.	Net.		Number.	Rate.	Of Non-residents registered in the District.	Of Residents not registered in the District.	Under 1 Year of Age.		At all Ages.		
				Number.	Rate.					Number.	Rate per 1,000 Net Births.	Number.	Rate.	
Urban.														
Acton	60,000	1,486	1,522	25.3	508	8.4	12	197	127	83	693	11.5	
Brentford	16,896	481	490	29.0	168	9.9	7	73	62	126	234	13.8	
Chiswick	41,263	875	912	22.1	407	9.8	25	126	88	96	508	12.3	
Ealing (<i>Borough</i>)	68,500	1,214	1,249	18.2	506	7.3	14	110	90	72	602	8.7	
Edmon- ton { District Institutions	..	66,552	1,912	1,862	27.9	1,184	17.3	501	111	196	105	794	11.9	
Enfield	59,146	1,316	1,331	22.5	493	8.3	40	124	116	87	577	9.7	
Feltham	5,816	124	124	21.3	54	9.2	—	6	14	112	60	10.3	
Finchley	44,208	918	930	21.0	358	8.0	23	57	60	64	392	8.8	
Friern { District Barnet { Asylum	..	14,258	331	333	23.3	352	20.9	273	34	19	57	113	7.9	
Greenford	2,540	29	29	23.2	19	15.2	10	4	3	103	13	10.4	
Hampton	1,245	178	182	18.9	80	8.3	2	29	14	76	107	11.1	
Hampton	9,600	178	182	18.9	80	8.3	2	29	14	76	107	11.1	

Hampton Wick	..	2,477	38	39	15.7	21	8.4	1	12	4	102	32	12.9
Hanwell	..	20,856	467	478	22.9	150	7.1	7	50	42	87	193	9.2
Harrow	..	18,000	359	363	20.1	115	6.3	10	29	18	49	134	7.4
Hayes ..	..	4,750	117	121	25.4	50	10.5	9	11	11	90	52	10.9
Hendon { District ..	..	44,439	1,085	1,095	24.6	531	11.7	133	66	94	85	464	10.4
Hendon { Institutions	..	755											
Heston & { District ..	..	45,603	1,141	1,095	24.0	807	17.2	324	53	117	100	536	11.7
Isleworth { Institutions	..	1,146											
Hornsey (Borough) ..	..	88,160	1,386	1,425	16.1	676	7.6	32	180	81	56	824	9.3
Kingsbury ..	..	918	29	29	31.5	9	9.8	..	7	1	34	16	17.4
Ruislip-Northwood ..	..	7,410	124	124	16.7	59	7.9	25	7	3	24	41	5.5
Southall- { District	..	26,736	698	711	26.5	450	15.2	232	78	70	98	296	11.0
Norwood { Asylum	..	2,763											
Southgate ..	..	37,400	695	701	18.7	304	8.1	59	61	43	61	306	8.1
Staines ..	..	6,808	137	141	20.7	52	7.6	..	19	13	92	71	10.4
Sunbury ..	..	4,607	106	108	23.4	44	9.5	..	16	10	92	60	13.0
Teddington ..	..	18,500	443	453	24.5	178	9.6	19	49	36	79	208	11.2
Tottenham ..	..	145,736	3,718	3,781	25.9	1,428	9.8	262	455	339	89	1,621	11.1
Twickenham ..	..	31,631	722	734	23.1	277	8.7	6	80	58	79	351	11.0
Uxbridge ..	..	10,500	..	211	20.1	116	11.0	4	23	17	85	135	12.8
Wealdstone ..	..	13,000	330	330	25.3	99	7.6	5	23	23	69	117	9.0
Wembley ..	..	12,180	309	312	25.6	80	7.3	5	14	20	64	98	8.0
Willesden ..	..	163,644	3,891	4,037	24.7	1,449	8.8	23	251	325	80	1,677	10.2
Wood Green ..	..	50,300	1,193	1,210	24.0	398	7.9	21	133	83	68	510	10.1
Yiewsley ..	..	4,390	148	149	33.9	48	10.9	1	14	15	100	61	13.9
Rural.	..												
Hendon ..	..	15,137	322	326	21.5	122	8.0	7	25	20	61	140	9.2
South Mimms ..	..	2,836	59	60	21.1	40	14.1	14	6	9	150	32	11.2
Staines ..	..	23,860	515	515	21.5	245	10.2	29	22	36	69	238	9.9
Uxbridge ..	..	9,600	216	207	21.6	144	15.0	62	17	16	77	99	10.3

APPENDIX TO TABLE I.

SHOWING CORRECTIONS MADE FOR DEATHS IN INSTITUTIONS.

1. Institutions in the County the population and deaths in which have been as far as possible *excluded* :—

Strand Union Workhouse	..	situated in Edmonton.
Colney Hatch Lunatic Asylum	„	Friern Barnet.
Hanwell Lunatic Asylum	..	„ Southall-Norwood.
Northern Fever Hospital, M.A.B.	„	Southgate.
North-Eastern Fever Hospital, M.A.B., except beds reserved for Tottenham	.. ..	„ Tottenham.

2. Institutions outside the County the deaths and average population in which of Middlesex residents have been as far as possible *included*, and *distributed* to the various districts to which they rightly belong :—

County Lunatic Asylum	situated at Wandsworth.
County Lunatic Asylum	„ Napsbury.
Barnet Union Workhouse	„ in Barnet U.D.

Distributed to { Finchley.
Friern Barnet.
South Mimms.

Kingston Union Workhouse, situated in Kingston U.D.

Distributed to { Hampton.
Hampton Wick.
Teddington.

London Hospitals, situated in London.

Other outside hospitals, &c.

3. Institutions within the County of Middlesex the deaths in which have been *distributed* amongst the districts in which the persons previously resided :—

Brentford Union Workhouse, situated in Heston and Isleworth.

Distributed amongst { Acton.
Brentford.
Chiswick.
Ealing.
Greenford.
Hanwell.
Heston and Isleworth.
Twickenham.

Hendon Union Workhouse, situated in Hendon.

Distributed amongst	{	Harrow.
		Hendon Urban.
		Hendon Rural.
		Kingsbury.
		Wealdstone.
		Wembley.

Staines Union Workhouse, situated in Staines Rural District.

Distributed amongst	{	Feltham.
		Staines Rural District.
		Sunbury.
		Staines Urban District.

Uxbridge Union Workhouse, situated in Uxbridge Rural District.

Distributed amongst	{	Hayes.
		Ruislip-Northwood.
		Uxbridge Rural District.
		Uxbridge Urban District.
		Southall-Norwood.

Tottenham Hospital, situated in Tottenham.

4. Institutions within the County some of the deaths in which are *excluded* from the County, and others *distributed* amongst districts in the County :—

Edmonton Union Workhouse, situated in Edmonton.

(a) Excluded, those belonging to	{	Cheshunt.
		Waltham Cross.

(b) Remainder distributed amongst	{	Edmonton.
		Enfield.
		Hornsey.
		Wood Green.
		Southgate.
		Tottenham.

Enfield Workhouse.

COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.—TABLE II.

CAUSES OF DEATH RECORDED IN THE DISTRICT REPORTS FOR 1913.

District.	Enteric Fever.	Smallpox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Whooping Cough.	Diphtheria and Croup.	Influenza.	Erysipelas.	Phtthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis).	Tuberculous Meningitis.	Other Tuberculous Diseases.	Cancer, Malignant Disease.	Rheumatic Fever.	Meningitis.	Organic Heart Disease.	Bronchitis.	Pneumonia (all forms).
<i>Urban.</i>																	
Acton ..	..	..	25	2	15	8	8	1	61	8	7	55	2	8	62	53	68
Brentford ..	..	..	17	..	1	..	1	..	14	5	4	19	..	3	14	19	18
Chiswick ..	..	..	21	2	9	6	3	..	29	9	9	48	3	2	47	41	47
Ealing (<i>Borough</i>) ..	..	..	7	2	5	1	9	..	37	8	4	71	2	2	59	51	37
Edmonton ..	2	..	48	1	9	15	7	2	72	15	16	48	4	9	73	46	84
Enfield ..	..	..	8	1	3	7	3	..	51	1	8	40	3	1	68	50	42
Feltham ..	..	..	7	..	1	1	1	..	2	2	3	2	..	1	4	5	3
Finchley..	1	..	..	2	3	1	10	..	16	5	5	48	1	5	48	23	18
Friern Barnet ..	..	..	1	1	2	1	..	..	5	..	6	11	..	1	18	10	9
Greenford ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	2
Hampton..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	6	2	..	6	..	..	14	8	5

Hampton Wick ..	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	7	..	..	2	4	1
Hanwell..	..	..	..	2	..	17	..	..	..	11	..	..	19	13	13
Harrow ..	..	..	..	..	5	7	..	3	..	16	..	..	18	3	3
Hayes ..	..	..	..	..	1	7	..	1	..	1	..	..	4	..	7
Hendon ..	..	2	..	6	5	29	..	7	..	43	2	2	35	27	35
Heston and Isleworth	..	1	..	3	3	31	1	6	..	54	1	4	42	40	49
Hornsey (<i>Borough</i>)	..	3	..	4	23	55	1	8	..	96	4	10	88	56	64
Kingsbury	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	1	1	3
Ruislip-Northwood	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	10	1	..	6	2	2
Southall-Norwood	..	..	..	7	..	18	..	9	..	24	1	..	22	24	38
Southgate	..	1	..	2	7	22	2	6	..	44	1	..	39	19	22
Staines ..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	9	..	1	7	8	5
Sunbury..	..	..	..	..	1	5	..	..	..	6	..	..	6	11	4
Teddington	..	1	..	..	6	17	1	3	..	18	1	2	17	17	18
Tottenham	..	..	..	24	12	131	2	20	13	130	1	11	153	147	154
Twickenham	..	1	..	3	3	21	..	5	7	38	1	2	34	20	30
Uxbridge	..	..	..	1	1	19	..	1	2	10	..	..	18	12	2
Wealdstone	..	..	..	1	2	9	..	1	2	12	2	2	8	9	8
Wembley	..	1	..	1	..	6	..	..	..	9	..	3	10	5	10
Willesden	..	4	..	8	24	136	6	15	14	159	12	13	150	132	126
Wood Green	..	..	..	11	5	45	1	7	8	47	..	1	50	28	46
Yiewsley..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	9	..	1	8	5	2
<i>Rural.</i>															
Hendon..	..	1	..	4	4	9	..	1	3	18	1	1	13	9	5
South Mimms	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	5	..	..	3	1	..
Staines ..	..	..	..	..	4	19	..	2	1	17	3	..	19	18	12
Uxbridge	..	..	..	1	4	9	..	..	..	6	..	..	12	4	3

COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.—TABLE II—*continued*.CAUSES OF DEATH RECORDED IN THE DISTRICT REPORTS FOR 1913—*continued*.

District.	Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs.	Diarrhoea and Enteritis.	Appendicitis and Typhlitis.	Cirrhosis of Liver.	Alcoholism.	Nephritis and Bright's Disease.	Puerperal Fever.	Other Accidents and Diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition.	Congenital Debility and Malformation, including Premature Birth.	Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide.	Suicides.	Other Defined Diseases.	Diseases Ill-defined or Unknown.
<i>Urban.</i>													
Acton ..	7	26	5	3	4	19	1	3	46	15	7	172	2
Brentford ..	1	13	1	4	..	11	1	2	28	6	2	48	2
Chiswick ..	8	20	5	13	3	16	1	4	30	10	4	118	..
Ealing (<i>Borough</i>) ..	8	21	7	4	2	13	..	5	16	18	3	203	6
Edmonton ..	11	54	3	6	1	18	1	3	60	25	4	115	42
Enfield ..	8	28	11	7	2	14	1	3	53	15	2	147	..
Feltham ..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	5	2	1	18	..
Finchley ..	7	14	4	9	..	11	2	4	18	15	5	117	..
Friern Barnet ..	..	2	..	1	..	5	1	1	8	6	..	19	5
Greenford ..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1
Hampton ..	1	2	1	1	..	2	..	..	9	7	..	40	..

[illegible]

COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.—TABLE III.—SANITARY WORK, 1913.

NAME OF SANITARY DISTRICT.	Inspections.*					Action taken. (Other than under H. and T.P. Act.)			
	(1) Number of Premises In- spected on Complaint.	(2) Number of Premises In- spected in connection with Infectious Di- seases.	(3) Number of Premises under Periodical In- spection.	(4) Houses Inspected from House-to-House (H. and T.P. Act).	(5) Total Number of Inspec- tions and Re-inspec- tions made.	Cautions or Intimation Notices Given.	Statutory Orders Issued.	Summonses Served.	Convictions Obtained.
<i>Urban.</i>									
Acton ..	840	347	569	594	9,242	1,040	719	.. 13	.. 13
Brentford ..	—	181	127	80	2,337	307	115	13	..
Chiswick ..	175	140	276	2,667	7,055	1,261	269	.. 5	.. 5
Ealing (<i>Borough</i>) ..	162	460	433	261	13,246	574	194	1	1
Edmonton ..	260	622	539	317	15,198	5,948	448	1	..
Enfield ..	475	489	456	684	21,351	1,372	466	.. 1	.. 1
Feltham ..	4	29	13	183	537	105	77	1	..
Finchley ..	202	714	557	443	9,361	211	147	1	..
Friern Barnet ..	72	263	83	140	2,694	103	12	..	..
Greenford..	74	24	41	50	178	94	..	..	..

Hampton ..	60	51	64	32 + 52 under P.H.A.	2,521	151	14	..	..
Hampton Wick ..	..	8	36	210	290	26	14	..	..
Hanwell ..	417	125	89	235	4,438	207	238	..	..
Harrow ..	133	63	214	..	2,018	120	23	..	..
Hayes ..	3	20	14	..	304	79	..	..	..
Hendon ..	284	872	215	187	2,978	681	143	..	..
Heston and Isleworth ..	341	126	359	142	14,826	878	136	..	7
Hornsey (<i>Borough</i>) ..	191	684	1,064	612	11,794	974	226	9	..
Kingsbury ..	6	5	30	25	50	2	..	..	..
Ruislip-Northwood ..	28	45	60	29	378	75	2	..	..
Southall-Norwood ..	126	302	128	287	3,295	220	7	1	..
Southgate ..	94	218	201	195	5,177	350	..	..	..
Staines ..	12	38	135	109	665	42	82	..	..
Sunbury ..	10	8	15	200	1,100	45	..	..	..
Teddington ..	44	73	189	83	3,500	98	..	..	..
Tottenham ..	734	1,424	692	1,146	17,971	1,884	766	8	4
Twickenham ..	204	191	287	155	5,860	287	..	..	..
Uxbridge ..	98	152	170	191	2,311	..	..	..	..
Wealdstone ..	30	59	82	75	1,468	162	..	..	..
Wembley ..	66	57	100	119	2,191	248	59	..	..
Willesden ..	1,038	249	551	205	11,800	1,388	48	4	4
Wood Green ..	59	82	380	289	10,712	650	361	..	..
Yiewsley ..	28	24	40	40	178	7	..	..	..
<i>Rural.</i>									
Hendon ..	77	278	116	96	3,197	384	38	..	..
South Mimms ..	3	..	20	35	157	..	1	..	..
Staines ..	243	125	287	619	4,369	382	122	..	..
Uxbridge ..	14	31	79	140	636	21	14	1	1

* N.B.—(3) Includes all classes of premises under periodical supervision, such as Cowsheds, Dairies, Slaughtering-houses, Workshops and (5) Includes all visits and re-visits made by Sanitary Inspectors in connection with 1—4.

Hanwell ..	..	3	3	25	..	3	1	..	..	..
Harrow ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6*	..	..
Hayes ..	..	18	..	..	19	..	..	..	3	..
Hendon ..	..	1	1	187	1	..	..	..	1	..
Heston and Isleworth	..	44	44	..	37	1	16	9	1	..
Hornsey (<i>Borough</i>)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kingsbury ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ruislip-Northwood	..	29	..	29	..	..	..	..	..	..
Southall-Norwood	..	98	..	94	3	..	..	..	..	..
Southgate ..	..	7	7	46	5	7	3	..	14	..
Staines ..	22	31	31	35	..	..	..	7	..	..
Sunbury ..	..	7	7	..	7	..	..	..	..	..
Teddington	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	..	..	..
Tottenham ..	..	16	16	..	16	..	16	..	..	..
Twickenham	..	22	22	..	9	..	..	..	..	..
Uxbridge ..	..	about 38	9	about 38	4	..	..	..	..	..
Wealdstone	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wembley ..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Willesden	..	22	22	..	22	..	1	5	..	..
Wood Green	..	..	..	26	..	..	..	..	17	..
Yiewsley ..	28	..	..	28	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Rural.</i>										
Hendon ..	39	39	23	42	4	3	..	..	..	..
South Mimms	35	..	..	28	..	..	..	..	..	..
Staines ..	5	7	7	3	3	9	6	..	4	..
Uxbridge ..	68	5	5	62	..	2	..	..	..	..

*See note "A"

COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.—TABLE III.—continued.—SANITARY WORK, 1913—continued.

NAME OF SANITARY DISTRICT.	Houses let in Lodgings. (Tenement Houses.)		Common Lodging Houses.			Canal Boats used as Dwellings.	
	Number Registered under By-laws.	Number of Contraventions.	Number Registered under By-laws.	Number of Inspections made.	Number of Contraventions.	Number Registered under the Acts.	Number of Contraventions of Regulations.
<i>Urban.</i>							
Acton ..	62	46	1	80	3	9	5
Brentford ..	30	12	6	10			
Chiswick ..	341						
Ealing (<i>Borough</i>) ..							
Edmonton ..			1	102	2		3
Enfield ..							
Feltham ..							
Finchley ..							
Friern Barnet ..							
Greenford ..							
Hampton ..							3
Hampton Wick ..			1	6			

COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.—TABLE III—continued.—SANITARY WORK, 1913—continued.

NAME OF SANITARY DISTRICT.	Movable Dwellings, Caravans, Tents, &c.			Bake- houses.		Slaughter-houses.			Cow-sheds.					
	Number Observed during the Year.	Number of Nuisances therefrom Abated.	Number Removed from District.	Number in District.	Contraventions of Factory Acts.	Number on Register.	Number of Inspections made.	Frequency of Inspection.	Contraventions of By-laws.	Number on Register.	Number of Inspections made.	Frequency of Inspection.	Contraventions of Regulations.	Number of Milch Cows in District.
Urban.														
Acton ..	42	24	22	27	.. 2	3	175	a	.. 12	2	38	b	.. 2	122
Brentford ..	39	..	39	13	..	8	210	..	..	3	12	.. d	..	9
Chiswick ..	1	..	1	15	..	7	63	e	..	1	4	d	..	4
Ealing (<i>Borough</i>) ..	9	..	..	29	59	5	20	e	..	5	20	d	..	about
Edmonton..	421	..	421	30	13	6	249	f	2	2	13	d	1	150
Enfield ..	27	3	27	44	6	18	819	a	24	31	379	g	39	33
Feltham ..	39	5	39	3	..	3	18	h	..	..	..	.. i	..	460
Finchley ..	..	..	..	19	12	11	294	..	..	10	..	.. i	..	..
Friern Barnet ..	..	..	..	6	1	1	46	a	..	4	48	b	..	about
Greenford..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	6	12	..	..	68
Hampton ..	..	..	..	8	6	5	95	k	1	7	18	l	..	107
Hampton Wick ..	..	..	..	2	..	1	12	b	..	1	2	m	..	100
Hanwell ..	20	..	19	11	6	3	70	..	1	1	8	..	..	12
Harrow ..	2	..	1	14	9	6	201	..	7	7	112	d	13	5

[illegible]

Rural.

a Weekly. *b* Monthly. *c* When slaughtering is in progress. *d* Quarterly. *e* Quarterly, and at times of slaughter. *f* When slaughtering is expected. *g* Frequently. *h* At least once quarterly. *i* Included in dairies and milkshops. *j* Now closed. *k* At irregular intervals. *l* Half-yearly. *m* Twice a year. *n* When killing is in progress. *o* Fortnightly. *p* Quarterly if necessary. *q* Quarterly, or oftener, if necessary. *r* Three times a year. *s* Any time. *t* Twice weekly. *u* Three or four times a month. *v* Fortnightly or occasionally. *w* Quarterly or occasionally. *x* See note I. *y* See note J. *z* At irregular periods. *aa* As often as possible. *bb* Half-yearly or oftener. *cc* Monthly and when killing,

[illegible]

Rural.

z Quarterly. *b* Destructor. *d* Three times a year. *e* 15 rabbits. *f* See "B." *g* Buried. *h* Frequently.
i 35 parcels of meat and organs. *j* 41 rabbits. *k* See Note C. *l* Destroyed in furnace. *m* See Note D. *n* Monthly.
o Half-yearly. *p* Burial and burning. *q* Twice a year. *r* 18 rabbits. *s* See Note E. *t* Burnt on farm. *u* Fortnightly.
v Quarterly, or oftener if necessary. *w* Weekly and monthly. *x* Weekly. *y* Quarterly and occasionally. *z* About once in 3 months.
aa By burying in lime. *bb* Burnt. *cc* Burning. *dd* Buried on slop shoot. *ee* See Note F. *ff* See Note H.

COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.—TABLE III—continued.—SANITARY WORK, 1913—continued.

NAME OF SANITARY DISTRICT.	Offensive Trades.			Wells.			Percentage of Houses Supplied from Public Water Service.	Cisterns.		Draw-Taps placed on Mains.	Percentage of Houses Supplied on Constant System.	Number of Samples obtained for analysis.
	Number of Premises in District.	Number of Inspections made.	Contraventions of By-laws.	New, Provided.		Cleansed, Repaired, Covered, &c.						
				New, Sunk.	Cleansed, Repaired, &c.			Closed as Polluted.				
Urban.												
Acton ..	2	14	.. 2	..	..	..	100	2	386	121	100	..
Brentford ..	5	23	.. 2	..	..	..	99·9	15	48	59	99·9	..
Chiswick ..	10	40	.. 3	..	..	..	100	7	11	64	100	..
Ealing (<i>Borough</i>)	2 ^a	6	.. 3	..	..	..	99·3	3	65	54	100	..
Edmonton ..	1	14	1	..	2	1	..	4	132	..	85	..
Enfield ..	26	389	28	..	1	3	85	..	101	..	100	..
Feltham ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	2	7	a few	100	..
Finchley ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	..	..	..	100	..
Friern Barnet	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	5	ali	..	100	..
Greenford	1	6	..	..	..	..	99·8	..	4	..	all	..
Hampton ..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.—TABLE III—continued.—SANITARY WORK, 1913—continued.

NAME OF SANITARY DISTRICT.	Drainage and Sewerage of Existing Buildings.												
	Water Closets.		Percentage of Houses Provided with Water Closets.	Drains.							Cesspools.		Percentage of Houses Draining into Sewers.
	No. of Water Closets sub- stituted for Dry Recep- tacles.	Repaired, Supplied with Water, or otherwise Improved.		Examined, Tested, Exposed, &c.	Unstopped, Repaired, Trapped, &c.	Waste Pipes, Rainwater Pipes, Disconnected, Repaired, &c.	New Soil Pipes or Ventilat- ing Shafts fixed.	Existing Soil Pipes or Ventilating Shafts repaired.	Disconnecting Traps or Chambers Inserted.	Reconstructed.	Rendered Impervious, Emptied, Cleansed, &c.	Abolished, and Drain Connected to Sewer.	
<i>Urban.</i>													
Acton	680	100	1,467	690	586	131	324	133	120	..	4	100
Brentford	94	..	86	109	23	18	12	33	33	..	..	..
Chiswick	219	100	216	117	48	71	..	25	58	..	..	99.9
Ealing (<i>Borough</i>)	384	100	34	210	155	144	8	169	78	1	1	99.9
Edmonton	336	99.9	607	288	112	32	20	58	67	10 ^a	..	99.6
Enfield	212	..	327	338	30	11	86	8	20	178	..	..
Feltham	11	77	37	119	21	..	..	8	..	900	..	..
Finchley	226	100	115	49	307	71	22	51	73	1	..	100
Friern Barnet	24	100	56	16	9	11	4	18	8	..	..	100
Greenford	30	22	8	18	..	12	..	8	20	..	..

Heston and Isleworth	..	165	53	114	1,427	426	103	ditto	7	Yes	..	..
Hornsey (<i>Borough</i>)	..	494	134	597	11,099	625	131	<i>j</i>	48	Yes	..	..
Kingsbury	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	<i>k</i>	..	<i>l</i>	<i>l</i>	<i>l</i>
Buislip-Northwood	..	103	5	..	..	..	16	Weekly	12	..	Yes	..
Southall-Norwood	..	138	17	32	904	85	400	ditto	2	<i>m</i>	<i>m</i>	<i>m</i>
Southgate	..	172	62	155	914	236	29	ditto	42	Yes	..	..
Staines	..	21	..	21	..	..	30	ditto	4	..	Yes	..
Sunbury	..	4	4	8	..	..	26	ditto <i>n</i>	6	..	Yes	..
Teddington	..	41	15	31	..	..	3	Daily	..	..	Yes	Burning.
Tottenham	..	956	281	689	15,385	..	270	Weekly	..	Yes	..	..
Twickenham	..	166	18	14	1,547	59	75	ditto	4	Yes	..	..
Uxbridge	..	120	33	34	<i>p</i>	<i>p</i>	89	<i>q</i>	..	..	Yes	..
Wealdstone	..	78	18	32	17	..	44	Weekly	17	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	..
Wembley	..	<i>r</i>	<i>r</i>	32	..	..	96	ditto	3	..	..	Burning.
Willesden	..	1,254	188	123	12,252	1,128	217	ditto	178	Yes <i>s</i>	Yes	..
Wood Green	..	297	40	260	2,011	267	333	ditto	12	Yes	..	..
Yiewsley	..	24	3	7	64	..	27	Fort-nightly	3	..	Yes	..
<i>Rural.</i>												
Hendon	..	227	46	40	Numerous	70	70	Weekly	19	..	Yes	..
South Mimms	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Staines	..	84	22	132	..	..	67	Weekly <i>t</i>	2	..	Yes	..
Uxbridge	..	19	12	9	1	5	71	<i>u</i>	21	..	Yes	..

a Large quantity. *b* Part tipped and part to brickworks. *c* Where required. *d* Where necessary. *e* Burnt at sewage farm. *f* Numerous. *g* Barged away. *h* Tipped and burnt on heap at sewage farm. *i* Railed away. *j* See Note L. *k* Disposed of by occupiers. *l* Buried in gardens or burnt by occupiers. *m* Taken to brickfields outside the district. *n* See Note M. *o* Very small portion. *p* Record not kept. *q* About fortnightly. *r* In all cases of infectious disease and also after cancer. *s* See Note O. *t* In 3 parishes only. *u* Fortnightly.

COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.—TABLE III—continued.—SANITARY WORK, 1913—continued.

NAME OF SANITARY DISTRICT.	Sundry Nuisances Abated.							
	Overcrowding.	Smoke.	Accumulations of Refuse.	Foul Ditches, Ponds, &c., and Stagnant Water.	Foul Pigs and other Animals.	Dampness.	Yards repaired or repaired.	Other Nuisances.
<i>Urban.</i>								
Acton ..	23	37	201	12	26	321	226	203
Brentford ..	3	2	25	..	9	60	56	30
Chiswick ..	..	..	13	..	2	118	104	695
Ealing (<i>Borough</i>) ..	19	2	69	1	21	274	272	339
Edmonton ..	33	19	31	5	38	776	183	249
Enfield ..	24	27	55	1	13	78	284	27
Feltham ..	..	..	28	1	5	11	..	..
Finchley..	17	..	11	..	9	26	139	722
Friern Barnet ..	3	..	9	26	7	132
Greenford	13	14	8
Hampton	1	14	..	5	74	13	6

Hampton Wick	8	
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SANITARY WORK.

NOTES.

- A. Proceedings commenced during 1912.
- B. 646 rabbits surrendered, about 1,615 lbs.
- C. 1 barrel of herrings, 1 box of mackerel, 1 trunk of coal fish, 1 basket of shrimps.
- D. 1 carcase of pork, 11 sheeps' livers, 3 pair sheeps lungs, 1 box skate, 28 lbs. potatoes.
- E. 1 box mackerel, 1 box cod, 1 box haddock, 1 box kippers, 2 bushels winkles.
- F. 2 cows, 1 forequarter, 2 sets organs voluntarily surrendered.
- G. *Meat*—1 carcase of a sheep, 4 lbs. mutton. *Fish*—1 trunk catfish, 12 lbs. smoked codling, 1 box kippers, 2 crabs, 12 lbs. hake, 1 box skate, 3 skate, 50 lbs. codling, 1 box "coalie," 1 trunk mixed fish. *Fruit*— $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel apples, 1 case pears.
- H. 1 case of fowls, 24 rabbits.
- I. At times of killing if possible and, where in frequent use, fortnightly.
- J. Frequently by sanitary officer and quarterly by veterinary inspector.
- K. Roadmaking and greenswards.
- L. Once from houses, twice from flats each week.
- M. Fortnightly from Halliford and Charlton.
- N. In all house-to-house inspections and after cases of infectious disease.
- O. Private destructor at brickworks.

TABLE IV.—TUBERCULOSIS SCHEME.

DISPENSARIES.

Dispensary Area.	Head or Sub-Dispensary.	Address.	Area served.	Population served (approximate).	Hours fixed for attendance of patients.*	Tuberculosis Officer.
No. 1 ..	Head ..	56, Silver Street, Edmonton	Edmonton ..	64,797	M. 10.30 to 12 noon (men) W. 7.30 to 9 p.m. (men) F. 10.30 to 12 noon (women and children)	Dr. Cogill.
" 1 ..	Sub ..	Tynemouth House, Tynemouth Road, Tottenham	Tottenham ..	137,418	Tu. 2 to 4 p.m. (women and children) F. 2 to 4 p.m. (men)	Dr. Cogill.
" 1 ..	Sub ..	Enfield - premises not yet secured	Enfield ..	56,338	(At present served by Edmonton Dispensary.)	
" 2 ..	Head ..	Chester Villa, High Road, North Finchley	Finchley .. Friern Barnet .. Hendon (part) ..	39,419 14,924 19,403	Tu. 10 to 12 noon (men) Tu. 2 to 3 p.m. (varied cases) W. 10 to 12 noon (women and children) Th. 10 to 12 noon (men) F. 10 to 12 noon (women and children)	Dr. Dobson.

Dispensary Area.	Head or Sub-Dispensary.	Address.	Area served.	Population served (approximate).	Hours fixed for attendance of patients.*	Tuberculosis Officer.
No. 2	..	Sub	..	..	..	..
..	..	Sub	10, Alexandra Road, Hornsey	Hornsey.. .. Wood Green .. Southgate .. South Mimms ..	84,592 49,369 33,612 2,805	M. 2 to 3 p.m. Tu. 7.30 to 8.30 p.m. (cases at work during day) Th. 2 to 3 p.m.
..	..	Sub	West Hendon-premises not yet secured	Hendon (part)..	19,403	(At present served by Finchley Dispensary.) Dr. Dobson.
..	..	Head	3, Priory Park Road, Kilburn	Willesden .. Wembley .. Kingsbury ..	154,214 10,696 821	M. 10 a.m. to 12 noon (old cases) Tu. 2 to 3 p.m. (new cases) Th. 10 a.m. to 12 noon (old cases) 8 p.m. (working adults only) F. 2 to 3 p.m. (new cases) Dr. Munro.
..	..	Sub	38, Welldon Crescent, Harrow	Harrow Wealdstone .. Ruislip - North-wood Hendon (Rural) (part)	17,074 11,923 6,217 9,323	M. 8 p.m. (by appointment). Th. 2 to 3 p.m. Dr. Munro.

"	3	..	Sub	..	Edgware—premises not yet secured	Hendon (Rural) (part)	4,837	(At present served by Harrow sary.)	Sub - Dispen-
"	4	..	Head	..	Dispensary being built at Green Man Lane, Ealing	Ealing .. Hanwell .. Greenford .. Southall- Norwood Hayes ..	61,222 19,129 1,064 26,323 4,261	(At date of Report, Tuberculosis Atkinson, was working from the Guildhall.)	Officer, Dr.
"	4	..	Sub	..	35, Birkbeck Road, Acton	Acton ..	57,497	M. 10 a.m. to 12 noon (any case) W. 7 to 8 p.m. (ditto) F. 10 a.m. (by appointment)	
"	4	..	Sub	..	1, High Street, Uxbridge	Uxbridge (Urban) Uxbridge (Rural) Yiewsley ..	10,374 9,240 4,315	Alternate Thursdays, 2.30 to 3.30 p.m. (any case)	
"	5	..	Head	..	Hounslow Hospital-Dispensary, Bell Road, Hounslow	Heston and Isleworth Feltham.. Bedfont.. Harlington .. Cranford .. Harmondsworth	43,313 5,135 2,426 2,374 615 2,081	M. 10.30 a.m. (women) 11.30 a.m. (men) Th. 2.45 p.m. (women) 3.45 p.m. (men) 5.30 p.m. (women) 6.30 p.m. (men)	Dr. Norton.
"	5	..	Sub	..	14, Heathfield Terrace, Chiswick	Chiswick Brentford	38,697 16,571	M. 2.30 p.m. (women) 3.30 p.m. (men)	Dr. Norton.

Dispensary Area.	Head or Sub-Dispensary.	Address.	Area served.	Population served (approximate).	Hours fixed for attendance of patients.*	Tuberculosis Officer.
No. 5	.. Sub	8, Thames Street, Staines	Staines .. Laleham Littleton Ashford.. Shepperton Stanwell	6,755 478 399 6,763 2,337 2,265	Alternate Tuesdays at 2.30 p.m. (women) 3.45 p.m. (men)	Dr. Norton.
„ 5	.. Sub	1, Staines Road, Twickenham	Twickenham .. Teddington .. Hampton .. Hampton Wick Sunbury.. Hanworth ..	29,367 17,847 9,220 2,417 4,607 2,188	W. 2.45 p.m. (women) 4 p.m. (men)	

* These are hours at which anyone referred by Medical Officers of Health or other doctors can always be seen.
Patients are also seen at other times by appointment.